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IRISH SITUATION EASIER FOLLOWING ACT OF CLEMENCY

Conditional Release of Hunger Strikers Brings Resumption of Work, Though Fresh Disorders Have Occurred in Derry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Work was resumed in Dublin this morning and all public services are operating normally. Forty hunger strikers have yet to be released from prison, ten of them being in such a condition that they could not be removed last night. All those released are doing well. This act of clemency on the part of Sir Nevill Maccready, the new military commander of Ireland, has created an excellent impression, but some misgivings are felt concerning a manifesto from the Irish Labor Party, urging the conservation of food supplies and the prevention of food exports. If English exporters took similar action, Ireland would suffer great hardship and even ruin. It is thought, however, that the manifesto may be interpreted that there shall be no export until the shortage occasioned by the two days' strike has been made good.

Terms of Release Uncertain

There seems some uncertainty as to the actual terms of the release of the hunger strikers, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that it is uncertain whether their release is conditional or not, although Mr. Bonar Law stated today in the House of Commons at London that the men were not released unconditionally.

J. H. Thomas M. P., who is in Ireland in connection with the railway workers' settlement, addressed the railwaymen yesterday and advised them to return to work at once and prevent any attempt at rowdism. A manifesto issued by the executive of the Irish trades unions expresses thanks to fellow workers and to the wonderful fortitude of the heroic men in Mountjoy prison, and declares the strike at an end. The manifesto calls upon the workers to prevent all exportation of food supplies on account of the dislocation due to the strike. It is signed by Thomas Johnson, acting secretary.

Fighting in Derry

Some fighting was reported in Derry last night between Sinn Feiners and Unionists, in which troops and civilians came into conflict. The police, who were stoned, two of them being wounded, fired two blank rounds and then, with fixed bayonets, charged the crowd. After repeated returns of the mob, the military authorities were sent for and they also were stoned. Blank volleys being unavailing, rifles were loaded and three men were killed and finally, after an armored car drove up, order was restored. Extensive military raids were made today with motor lorries and an armored car in the Camden Street and Suffolk Street areas, Dublin, about 150 persons being arrested.

Irish Press Comments

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—Commenting on the release yesterday of 68 Sinn Feiners, who had been on a hunger strike in Mountjoy prison, the Irish Times says:

"Nationalist Ireland has worked itself into such a passion over the sufferings of the prisoners, that a single death in Mountjoy prison might have provoked an almost uncontrollable outburst of crime and lawlessness. This, at any rate, has been averted, and combined with a breathing space which it gives the new authorities in Dublin Castle, it may be accepted as a justification for the climb down, which in any other circumstances would have been wholly ignominious."

"It is too soon to rejoice, for the recovery of several of the victims is gravely doubtful," says the Freeman's Journal, "but the agony of a nation is relaxed, and the indignant passion, which required strong counsel and self-control to check, can now be directed into a resolute determination to break the system which could so outrage humanity and defy justice by a policy that might have betrayed the people into extremes of violence. The action of Irish Labor has had omni-potently stirred the rank and file of British Labor, and a general strike began to cast its shadows beyond the Irish Sea."

The Irish Independent remarks:

"Now that the government has tardily given way in some measure to justice and humanity, let it, in God's name, indulge in no more wriggling tyranny and pettishness in regard to treatment given in prison to political prisoners."

NAVY REJECTS BIDS ON BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —The Navy Department has decided to reject all bids offered for the oil-burning turbine steamers Yale and Charles (formerly Harvard). These are each 407 feet long, displace 2731 tons, and have 22 knots speed. New bids will be opened on April 20 at the Navy Department, Washington. The vessels are appraised at \$90,000 each.

VOLUNTEER LABOR TO REPLACE STRIKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—An association formed two months ago with the object of placing volunteer labor at the disposal of the authorities in the event of lockouts and strikes causing a stoppage of essentials to the community, today commenced work replacing dockers, sailors, and stokers, who went out on strike here. Members of the association comprise all classes of the community and already number thousands. They are today discharging several ships loading with grain for the country, which, if not dealt with quickly, would have to be destroyed, resulting in a serious diminution of the Copenhagen food supplies. The strike-breakers are receiving government protection.

LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL CRITICIZED

Differences With Department of Justice Result in Resolution in House for Inquiry Into the Activities of Louis F. Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —Differences of opinion between the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor over the question of deportation of aliens were given publicity yesterday. A resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives citing allegations made on the floor that Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, had canceled deportation orders, urging the Rules Committee of the House to investigate the facts, and directing it, if the charges were found true, to bring in a resolution providing for his impeachment.

The resolution was introduced by Homer Hoch (R.), Representative from Kansas, following conferences between the majority leaders in the House, the steering committee and members of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee, before which hearings involving Mr. Post's activities had been held.

Controversy Somewhat Nebulous

The rules committee will conduct a brief investigation and should it report a resolution for impeachment, it would be referred to the judiciary committee under the procedure of the House. This would probably involve a long investigation. In case the House should finally support an impeachment resolution, the Senate would be called to conduct the impeachment proceedings. The question is expected, however, to stop short of that.

The whole controversy over the alleged cancellations by the Assistant Secretary of Labor is somewhat nebulous. The facts available are not such as to show conclusively that Mr. Post has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors," such as would justify impeachment. He took a different view, it is true, of wholesale deportations than that taken by the Department of Justice, but whether or not he overstepped the bounds of his authority or failed to carry out his duties remains to be seen. At the moment there is some degree of hysteria, and when calm is restored the situation may resolve itself into merely a difference of view between two departments of the government on a board policy sufficiently complicated to warrant divergences.

Text of Resolution

The text of the resolution follows: "Whereas, It has been charged on the floor of the House by the chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and by other members of the House that Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has, in the discharge of his official duty, and in the exercise of his authority, actual or assumed, flagrantly abused his power in connection with the deportation of alien enemies of the country. "That he has, in his official capacity, pursued toward those who would destroy by force and violence the government or its institutions, a policy subversive of the welfare, the peace and the dignity of the United States. "That he has in an unwarranted manner submitted to the demands of those seeking to prevent the deportation of alien enemies; that by a flagrant and unwarranted abuse of power he has hindered, delayed and prevented the deportation of alien enemies who by act or counsel would undermine and overthrow the Government of the United States, and

"Whereas, The said offenses alleged to have been committed by the said Louis F. Post constitute, if true, high crimes and misdemeanors against the United States. "Therefore, Be it resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the truth or falsity of such charges against the said Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and if it finds that said charges are true to report its findings to the House, together with a resolution providing for the impeachment of the said Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and,

"Be it further resolved, that in the conduct of the investigation herein provided for said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers to take testimony and to compel the attendance of witnesses."

HITCH IN LITHUANIAN PEACE OVERTURES

Government Refuses Bolshevik Terms for Opening Discussion—Advance of Soviet Forces in South Causes Some Concern

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—Negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Lithuanians, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a high military authority, are at present at a standstill. The Bolsheviks recognize Lithuania's independence, but propose that the assignment of certain towns should be left to the coming conference. The Lithuanian Government, however, holds that this is not for the conference. To discuss the question of the independence of any part of Lithuania, and before any proceedings take place, the Soviet Government must state unequivocally that it recognizes Vilna and Grodno as Lithuanian towns. On other parts of the Russian frontiers there is no unexpected development. An attack on the Crimea, which is the last stronghold of the anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia, is expected shortly. "On the eastern shores of the Black Sea the Bolsheviks entered Tuapse on April 8, and, further east, on the western shore of the Caspian, they claim to have reached a point 40 miles southeast of Petrovsk. All the country north of the Caucasus is thus in the hands of the Reds, and the situation is regarded as an anxious one here, inasmuch as any further advance will bring the Bolsheviks into collision with the newly-formed Caucasian republics, and it is an open question whether the Bolsheviks will be content with what are regarded as the natural geographical frontiers of Russia, or whether they will push forward to the former imperial boundaries, which lie deeply into Armenia.

General Denikin, former anti-Bolshevik commander in this region, is expected to take no further part in the operations, and is now on his way from Constantinople to Malta. Ultimately it is expected that he will take up his residence in England. The whole of the Caspian Sea is now in Bolshevik hands, the volunteer fleet having been driven from Petrovsk and finally interned at Enzeli. Further east still, the Pershanga district on the Chinese border is now practically all in Bolshevik hands. Muhammad Emir, chief leader of the anti-Bolshevik elements having concluded an armistice.

Soviet Plot Discovered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—A message from Kovno states that a Bolshevik plot has been discovered in the town of Plongiano in West Shavli. The ringleader was a soviet commissioner, recently arrived from Moscow, who was found in possession of a complete program for establishing soviet rule in Lithuania. A considerable number of leaflets for distribution among the Lithuanian Army was also discovered. He and another leader were court-martialed and shot, and 12 other persons were arrested.

Workers' Output to Be Checked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Moscow wireless message reports that the central executive committee has decided to establish several flying missions, composed of competent men with technical knowledge, to check individual output by workers. In all cases where slacking by workers is found a protocol is to be drawn up and the guilty summoned before a tribunal.

Finnish Mission in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Finnish mission, consisting of the Foreign Minister, Dr. R. Holste, the vice-president of the Diet, A. Kotonen, and the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. O. Enckelle, arrived in London on Wednesday night. The members of the mission will travel to Paris and Rome, their object being to express Finland's gratitude to the British, French and Italian governments for the recognition of the independence of the Finnish Republic. Mr. Kotonen, who is also leader of the Social Democratic Party, is meeting J. R. Clynes and other British Labor leaders today. Dr. Holste states that friendly relations with Russia are indispensable as Finland requires Russia's grain.

Finland has only 3,500,000 people, most of whom are in industrial pursuits. It is able to export all sorts of timber product, wood pulp and textile goods. In fact, it now holds stocks of paper, but cannot export them for lack of shipping. Finland's mercantile marine having been put into the allied service and, to a large extent, sunk during the war. Negotiations commenced last Monday between the Finns and the Russians for an armistice, he said.

SCHOOL ENGINEERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—Three hundred and twenty-five engineers employed in the public schools have voted to go on strike this morning, asking a 40 per cent increase in wages. The men are now paid on the basis of the square foot of floor space in the schools, and out of this the amount received by the janitors and firemen must be paid by the engineers.

FRANCHISE BILL TO BE AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. VICTORIA, British Columbia.—An amendment moved by the Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, on Wednesday to the government's elections bill, provides for the elimination of the clause extending the franchise to the returned Japanese members of the Canadian expeditionary forces. This clause has been strongly opposed by the Conservative Opposition, by women's organizations and other sections of public opinion in the Province.

FORMER CHAMBERLAIN OF TZAR ARRESTED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The police have arrested the former chamberlain of the Tzar of Russia and a member of the Duma on a charge of having conspired with Russians in Paris and Berlin to restore the ancient régime in Russia with the help of Germany. One of the consequences of the successful carrying out of the plot, it is said, was that Poland was to be given back to Russia and the Constitution torn up. The friends of the accused man, and he himself, protest innocence and the utmost friendship for France.

SURPRISE AT ACTION OF BRITISH DOCKERS

Strike in Sympathy With Dutch Transport Workers Considered a Development Unique in Trade Union Activity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor finds that a development which is unique in trades union activity has occurred in connection with the Dutch dock strike, which has continued for some weeks. Following upon the reconstitution of the International Transport Federation recently at Amsterdam, already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, sympathetic action was taken by British workers and railwaymen, who have refused to load or discharge Dutch ships in British ports. The loading of bunker coal, for which Holland now relies almost entirely on Great Britain, has also been refused, and this has caused great concern among Dutch shipowners.

This week, Harry Gosling, president of the British Transport Workers Federation, visited Holland and, after consultation with the strike committee on Monday, it was intimated that the Dutch employers would be willing to discuss the questions at issue with Mr. Gosling, acting for the British transport workers, Mr. Doring, acting for the German transport workers, and Edo Fimmen, a Dutchman, acting for the International Transport Workers Federation. A meeting was accordingly arranged, and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached in consequence.

The employers did not disguise their alarm at the close working international arrangement revealed by the action of the British dockers. Mr. Gosling returned to England on Wednesday, but may revisit Holland this week-end, if no settlement is reached before then.

Result of Miners' Vote

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—The delegates' conference of the Miners' Federation assembled this morning in the Memorial Hall, under the presidency of Herbert Smith, to consider the result of the ballot throughout the country, the results of which were announced. For the acceptance of the government's offer 442,704. Against acceptance 377,569. Majority in favor of acceptance 65,135.

Lancashire, South Wales and the Forest of Dean alone voted for a strike. A meeting with the Coal Controller will be held for the purpose of making arrangements for the payment of the accepted government advance in wages, payment probably being made on April 30.

The secretary, Frank Hodges, intimated that a meeting would take place between the Coal Controller, the miners and the coal owners on April 29, when the question of week-end working and overtime will be discussed. The effect of the increase will be an additional cost of between £30,000,000 and £35,000,000 per annum.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor found that the feeling among the delegates was strongly against any district action in opposition to the total vote in all the coalfields. The Miners' Federation leaders believed a fortnight ago that a real danger of direct action existed and pointed out that this would weaken if not actually break up the federation. They made powerful appeals for the maintenance of unity which have borne fruit in the unanimous decision by the conference today to accept the result of the ballot. The South Wales delegates concurred in this decision and the influence of nearly all the South Wales leaders will now be exerted against the rank and file element, which desires independent action to enforce a larger increase. Some federation officials believe that much dissatisfaction will remain in coal fields and that if the cost of living continues to rise the miners will follow the example of the railwaymen and renew their demands.

RUHR DISTRICT NOW FREE FROM REBELS

German Government Desirous of Keeping Troops in Neutral Zone Beyond Agreed Time Limit So As To Insure Order

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday).—In a review of the situation in Germany today, a high military authority informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the Red troops in the Ruhr district have now dispersed completely. The damage done by the fighting is small, though the whole area is in urgent need of food. If the Reichswehr acts with moderation and food is forthcoming, no difficulty is anticipated in settling the present troubles. Although admitting that the work of the Reichswehr in the Ruhr area is practically complete, the German Government is anxious to keep troops in the neutral zone for three months. By the agreement of August 8, 1919, the German Government is obliged to withdraw all troops in the zone by April 10, but it maintains that, if it does, a great danger exists of the troubles shortly recurring.

The new position of the new German Government is acknowledged here to be very insecure. Great difficulties face it in carrying out engagements to the Left regarding the punishment of those concerned in the recent coup, owing to the obstruction of the higher military leaders, nor has it evolved a satisfactory plan for demobilizing the naval division at Dohrenitz. At the same time, great pressure is being brought to bear by the Left through the trades unions insisting that the government should not only carry out its undertakings, but also adopt other more extreme measures.

Rumors of Counter-Revolution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—Reports were persistently circulated on Wednesday night that the reactionaries are about to make another attempt to overturn the Republic. Newspapers published alarmist editorials and, rightly or wrongly, public opinion is highly agitated. The Socialist Party issued, on Wednesday, a manifesto in which the working classes are warned to be ready and on guard. The government professes confidence in its power to suppress any new counter-revolution. Many reactionary officers were arrested this morning and the police searched without success for the notorious Lincoln, who is known to be organizing a reactionary plot here.

Communists Collapse in Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The march of government troops into Vogtland is being followed with intense interest by the public and the press, because it is realized it will mean a suppression of the last vestiges of the Communist régime in Germany, which followed the recent counter-revolution. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that in a few days normal conditions will once more prevail throughout Germany and that the population will settle down to the work of steady reconstruction. The collapse of the Communist movement in Chemnitz, Plauen and other Vogtland centers, even before the arrival of the government troops, is regarded as a convincing proof that it has no real massing of forces behind it. The Red army, commanded by the Communist chief, Max Hoelz, endeavored to cross into Tschob-Slovakia this morning, but was driven back by the Czech troops.

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"OUTLAW" STRIKE ON THE RAILROADS SAID TO BE OVER

Normal Traffic Conditions, However, Are Not Expected for Several Days—Workers Now Look to the Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —The "outlaw" railroad strike is over. There are dislocations of traffic here and there, and it will probably be several days before normal conditions are restored, but the movement has lost its force.

The first indication of the break came in Washington on Tuesday evening, when 500 trainmen and firemen voted to return to work in the Potomac freight yards of the railroad terminal. This was the first fruit of the appointment by the President of the railroad labor board, occurring a few hours after it had been announced, and, to some extent, it justified the statement made by many persons that if the board had been appointed earlier there would have been no strike.

Whether a board of the personnel of this one would have been confirmed except in such an emergency as existed at this time is a question. Certain senators said yesterday after the confirmation of the board, which followed hours of debate in executive session, that they had voted for confirmation only because it seemed necessary to have some sort of a board immediately. George W. Hanger of Washington, one of the representatives for the public, was singled out for the severest criticism. On a record vote he was confirmed, 31 to 24, and the other eight members were then confirmed by a viva voce vote.

Grievances of Workers

One of the criticisms of the appointments was that they leaned too heavily on the side of labor, a criticism that has been made of many of President Wilson's appointments. If, however, in this case, labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor and the organized railroad brotherhoods, was referred to, it may not be amiss to have something that will satisfy members of those organizations, who are a bit disturbed at the characterization of the strike as having been engineered by the I. W. W. and similar organizations, for, while they did not endorse the strike, they believe that just grievances of railroad workers were at the foundation of the strike to a large extent.

Men have gone to work, it is claimed, not because the Department of Justice frightened them by finding that some radicals were involved in the strike, but because they believed they would get the relief to which they were entitled through the action of the Railroad Labor Board.

Senators, who explained after the vote on Wednesday that they voted for confirmation only because of the emergency, went on to say that the board is the only body charged with adjusting the strike, and, although the law does not provide that its decisions must be carried out, they believed that public opinion would be behind the board's settlement of the strike and that early action by the board would end the strike.

Department of Justice Reports

The Department of Justice yesterday added little to its statement on Wednesday that the strike had been fomented by revolutionary agitators. Reports of arrests made by the department's agents in various cities were received by the Attorney-General who said that no new initiative had been taken here. The policy of the department was to segregate the railroad men who had been dupes of the radicals or who had acted from motives entirely independent of them for the revolutionaries so that the latter could be thoroughly exposed and the ringleaders be punished.

The warning of revolutionary activities went out to the country Wednesday night with all the force that the Department of Justice could give it. Arrests in several cities yesterday gave point to the charge made by the Attorney-General. It was said by representatives of organized labor in Washington yesterday, however, that Mr. Palmer had attributed entirely too much power to the I. W. W. The members had not the influence over railroad workers which he seemed to think. It was not denied that there were radicals among the strikers, but it was emphatically declared that there were enough other reasons in the long delays in receiving consideration for their demands and in the inadequacy of their pay sufficient to account for the strike and that the radical phase was comparatively insignificant.

Denial From Mr. Foster

Attorney-General Accused of Seeking Political Aid of Big Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office. PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—William Z. Foster, former secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, accused by the attorney-general, A. Mitchell Palmer, of being the principal force behind the present rail strike, has issued a statement denying the charge and asserting that the Attorney-General is using this means in an effort to gain the support of the big business in-

interests in his campaign for President. Mr. Foster's statement follows:

"To the best of my knowledge I have not seen one of the railroad strikers; neither have I written to any of them or addressed any of their meetings. In short, I have had nothing to do with the strike in any way, shape or form, and I wish to state most emphatically that the author of the statement intended to indicate that I am in any way connected with the strike is a deliberate falsifier. This goes for both high officials and low. I have been so busy closing up my business with the steel strike committee and writing my book on the steel strike that I have had little time for anything else, and least of all anything so arduous as conducting a strike such as this.

"I am not intimately posted on what is behind Mr. Palmer's charges, but I will hazard a guess, that they are nothing more or less than another of Mr. Palmer's brainstorms, entitled to about as much consideration as was his statement that he would have the cost of living reduced. The talk that I am behind the strike and that it is an attempted revolution is all bunk, pure and simple bunk.

"One story is as good as another for Mr. Palmer. He is using the Department of Justice to break strikes, and he and the others who are waving red flags and shouting every time a body of men goes on strike are doing that much more to foment unrest and produce radicals than any other force in the country.

"Mr. Palmer, it seems, is making a bid for the support of the big business in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President, and he probably figures this is an excellent way to get that backing.

The strike situation in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia showed some improvement yesterday although the number of idle men was greatly increased through the suspension of additional mines and mills. It is estimated that there are now 300,000 men idle in the district.

Passenger service on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad was resumed yesterday, after a suspension of 48 hours, while the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio roads, which were badly hampered, report much improvement. Freight traffic, however, remains at a standstill.

Some Strikers Return

Volunteers Help Train Service—New York Teamsters Go Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—There were indications yesterday of an increasing inclination among the strikers to return to work, pending adjustment of their demands by the new railroad board. Brotherhood leaders continued to exhort them that they had practically no standing before the board as long as they remained out in violation of their contracts, and the force of this argument, it was said, is making itself felt among the men.

There was not, however, any considerable return to work, although passenger service, under the impetus of volunteer workers, continued to improve, while freight service remained about the same. Teamsters and porters handling butter, eggs and cheese struck yesterday morning and there was some trouble in the wholesale produce district, resulting in several arrests. The butter, egg and cheese market was badly disorganized.

The public began to express itself in a new fashion by forming vigilance committees. Some of these on Long Island told the strikers to return to work or find some other place to live. The threat of the Hudson Tube Company to run its trains with non-union men and to shut out the strikers permanently did not result in reopening of service yesterday. Some communities have formed permanent anti-strike organizations and others are planning to train their citizens in operation of public utilities so that they may assist in breaking such strikes at any time.

United States soldiers will move the freight consigned to the army now tied up in Jersey City yards, and it is expected that soldiers will also unload the coal now assigned to the army at tidewater. It is understood that 5000 troops are being gathered at Camp Merritt, ready for any emergency.

The Communist Party has issued circulars urging the strikers to stand firm.

Arrests in Chicago

Thirty Strike Leaders Taken on Warrants by Government Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Government agents have arrested 30 alleged leaders of the insurgent switchmen's union in Chicago and the end of the strike is expected to follow very shortly. Warrants for the arrests were obtained under the Lever Act, which makes it a criminal offense to interfere with shipment of food, fuel, and so forth. The men were arraigned before the United States Commissioner and granted a continuance until April 24. Their bonds were fixed at \$10,000 each.

District Attorney Charles F. Cline stated that he would ask for the maximum penalty of two years in the penitentiary and \$15,000 fine on each count in the charge of conspiracy to violate the Lever Act. The men say that in spite of the arrests they will remain on strike as individuals.

Reports come from general managers of all the railroads that all their men are preparing to return to work and normal conditions are to return almost immediately.

Measures have been taken by Acting Governor John Olesby whereby food shortages throughout the State are to be relieved by sale and distribution of surplus food supplies released by the War Department.

POOR DISTRIBUTION BLAMED FOR COSTS

Federal Trade Commission Finds Inefficiency in Methods of Marketing Foodstuffs, and Proposes Remedial Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Unorganized and wasteful methods in distribution of foodstuffs are in a large measure responsible for the high cost of living, according to the Federal Trade Commission report on wholesale marketing of food.

Compulsory licensing of wholesalers, fixed margins of profit, fixed maximum prices and prohibition of reselling of goods among wholesalers are recommended as means of promoting efficient distribution, used in war time and desirable during the years of peace.

The report shows how losses result from careless and useless handling of foods, inefficient packing and transporting to markets, through scattered railway terminals, from markets badly located and poorly equipped, and because of inadequate storage and delivery facilities. "Facilities adequate to every need should be provided for the receiving, handling, storing, preserving, buying, selling and delivering of foods. Not only must efficient marketing be provided, but marketing processes must be guided," it is declared.

The report points out that the rapid rise in food prices in recent years is not so significant as "that the money incomes of large numbers have fallen far short of a proportional increase. The weekly wage of union-organized labor in 1918 bought but 77 per cent (Department of Labor) as much food as in 1913. But this comparison is for the wages of union labor. The larger number of service incomes do not fall within this organized group and are much slower to respond to the pressure of a higher cost of living. Moreover, these incomes are for the same reason usually less in amount. It follows that for very large numbers of people receiving relatively small incomes, a week's wage in 1918 was purchasing much less than 77 per cent of the food it bought in 1913."

Facilities Inadequate

It is also asserted in this report "that buildings and other facilities for the marketing of perishables in the vast majority of wholesale receiving centers are entirely inadequate, are generally badly located with reference to terminals, storage and retailing, are often congested, and are invariably ill-adapted in construction and arrangement to economical marketing. In several cities running above 100,000 in population, public storage facilities were found to be entirely lacking and in others inadequate. Where storage is sufficient it is often from both terminals and wholesale centers.

"As a consequence of the location of markets with reference to terminals, storage, and retailing, a large amount of carting is necessary. Congested and poorly paved streets, long distances, ill-equipped conveyances all make for useless expense and large losses of food through deterioration.

"If the wholesaling of foods is to be placed on an efficient basis, the first and most obvious requirement is that respecting physical equipment. Facilities adequate to every need should be provided for the receiving, handling, storing, preserving, buying, selling, and delivering of specified foods. "During the war many regulations of the marketing processes were effected through the Administration's licensing power granted under the Lever Act of Congress. Most of these were clearly beneficial to producer and consumer as well as to the honest dealer, serving a necessary function, and should be made permanent.

Efficiency Under Regulation

"A pronounced feature of the most advanced types of municipal wholesale markets is the institution of licensed municipal selling agents or auctioneers (for example, the mandataires of the Halles Centrales of Paris), who are subject to strict regulations, and are not allowed to buy or sell on their own account. The efficient services rendered to their principals and the stabilizing influence of their activities upon the market have won for them well-nigh universal confidence. In the wholesale markets of Paris, Berlin and elsewhere they are looked upon as a potent factor for stimulating competition and as a safeguard against speculative and unfair competitive practices of unscrupulous middlemen.

"A growing tendency is noticeable in the leading countries of Europe toward cooperation among producers of perishable foods for the purpose of marketing their products directly without the intervention of middlemen.

"The emergency legislation and administrative decrees of food controllers issued during the war relative to the wholesale trade in perishable foods were framed substantially along the same lines in all the countries where state control or regulation was established. The outstanding features common to most of these regulations were the following: Compulsory licensing of wholesalers, fixed maximum prices and margins of profit, prohibition of the handling of the same goods by more than two wholesale dealers, and establishment of grades of quality and standards of weight and measure. Some of the temporary emergency measures of control have proved so efficacious that their continuance in peace time is being strongly advocated."

Clothing Costs May Be Lower

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The "don't denim" movement which has resulted in the organization of "overall clubs" throughout the country since last

Tuesday for the avowed purpose of reducing clothing prices, was making itself manifest in the Chicago district yesterday.

Students at the Northwestern and Chicago universities were holding meetings to determine upon a definite program, the "co-eds" forming "gingham and calico clubs" to cooperate with the overall clubs.

Alvin E. Price, Mayor of Elgin, Illinois, placed himself on record last evening as "heartily endorsing the overall movement" declaring he would be one of the first to adopt the policy.

Similar reports were being received from outlying districts, and several retail clothiers in Chicago declared that inasmuch as the price of clothing is controlled "by the law of supply and demand," the "overall club" movement will immediately make itself felt and should result in the almost instantaneous reduction of clothing prices.

Lack of Funds Alleged

Department of Justice Ends Campaign for Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Department of Justice campaign for lower prices will be abandoned on the ground of insufficient funds to pay expenses. It is announced that Howard E. Figg, special assistant to the Attorney-General, who has been entrusted with this function of the department, about to resign and it is not planned to have anyone take his place. Efforts will still be made, however, to punish profiteers through federal district attorneys.

The two conspicuous failures of the anti-high cost campaign have been meat and sugar. The most recent activity of the department in the anti-high cost line has been the extensive advertising of the value of buying cheap cuts of meat. This came under suspicion by being too highly approved by the packers. The public refused to put faith in this method as a sincere move to bring down prices.

Food instead of being cheaper today than when the Department of Justice began its campaign is more expensive. The department may not be to blame for this, but it has incurred criticism by claiming to be able to do what it has been proved that it cannot do.

Not only in the food line, but also in that of clothing there has been a failure to meet aroused expectation. It would be difficult, as Mr. Palmer realizes, to get further appropriation from Congress to carry on this work.

LADY ASTOR'S SPEECH IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Divorce reform was debated on Wednesday night in the House of Commons on a motion by Athelstan Rendall, that legislative effect should be given to the recommendation of the Royal Commission, along the lines of Lord Buckmaster's bill, which has already passed two readings in the House of Lords, where it was recommended that there should be sex equality and five new grounds for divorce, one of these being three years' desertion. Ronald McNeill, in a brilliant speech, moved to amend the resolution, as any change in the law that would impair the permanence of the marriage contract would be harmful to the best interests of the community, and asked why habitual drunkenness had been singled out as a ground for divorce, whereas the greater vice of the drug habit was not mentioned.

Lady Astor supported Mr. McNeill's amendment, and said: "In the Christian world it was the spiritual aspect of marriage that the law attempted to protect and it was the spiritual element which made marriages happy." She continued that real morality could not be obtained anywhere so long as a double moral standard was recognized for men and women.

In conclusion, she thought that the world was too loose altogether. What it needed was a tightening up, and she wanted tightening up for men as well as women.

Mr. McNeill's amendment was carried by 134 to 91, which is probably disastrous to Lord Buckmaster's bill.

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CINCINNATI, O.
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SHIPPING BOARD OUTLINES PLANS

Ships Built Under Emergency War Measure, It Is Said, Will Be Sold to American Corporations for Home Registry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ships built by the United States Government for the merchant marine of this country will be sold only to United States corporations, to be operated under United States registry. Rear Admiral W. S. Benson announced yesterday at a conference of business men called to work out a plan for disposing of the fleet.

In reply to a remark from one of the conferees that the terms of sale would be determined somewhat by the nature and extent of the government competition with ship owners, implying that the government would operate its lines "at the expense of the tax payers," and that the private owners would not be able to charge high enough freight rates to make large profits, Rear Admiral Benson said that private operators of merchant vessels had demanded more ships than the government could supply, so that little apprehension need be felt.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the ships would be sold by the government on such terms "as to encourage shipping interests, to the end that the merchant marine of the United States be firmly established." At the close of the conference, a committee was named consisting of Eugene Mayer, of the War Finance Board, chairman, Owen Young, C. E. Warren, and Alex. Legg, to consider ship sales and to report to the Shipping Board.

Three Plans Proposed

Three plans were offered by Rear Admiral Benson, chairman of the board, early in the day, for the consideration of the conference. One provided for cash payments, with 2 per cent discount; another for a deferred payment plan, 25 per cent down, 12½ per cent in six months, 12½ per cent in 12 months, and the rest in 64 per cent semi-annual payments. The third plan for charter purchase provides for payment of 2½ per cent on submission of proposal, and of \$5 per deadweight ton monthly until 40 per cent has been paid, the balance to be paid in semi-annual installments of 5 per cent.

Wooden ships, it was pointed out, were built solely for war uses, and could now be used only in coastwise trade. It was felt that they should be sold for the best price obtainable. Read Admiral Benson submitted, tentatively, to the conference proposals that the Shipping Board might dispose of lake-type coal-carrying vessels at \$200 per deadweight ton, and 10,000-ton ships with Scotch boilers at \$225 per deadweight ton. These prices are, in general, more than cost.

A schedule of shipping submitted at the conference showed 1495 vessels owned and operated by the board, and 399 to be constructed, 1897 in all. These include steel cargo, tanker, refrigerator and passenger ships, wooden cargo ships, concrete-cargo ships and wooden and steel tubs. Prices proposed for refrigerator ships ran as high as \$250 per deadweight ton, and for tankers \$255.

Plans Discussed

D. C. Hanrahan, in charge of ship sales, submitted a memorandum that the "charter plan" would force the purchaser to pay from capital \$1.50 per deadweight ton monthly to meet the requirements. The earnings of the vessels, he held, would not meet the obligations.

It was reported that there are now 158 firms operating 1355 Shipping Board vessels.

Alex. Legg, of Chicago, Illinois, a representative of the International

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Smart Apparel
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for
Women, Misses
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Moderately Priced
THE H. & S. POGUE CO.
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Important Changes
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A New and Thoroughly Experienced Merchandise Manager from New York is in charge of the department.
Miss Helen Jergens, well and favorably known to Cincinnati women, for her ability and good taste in the selection of models, is the New Buyer for Suits, Gowns and Wraps. Proper fitting is a certainty when you purchase a Shillito Garment. Competent Fitters and Experienced Sewers, under the direction of an Expert Dressmaker, make the necessary alterations so skillfully as to retain the original lines, thus insuring perfect fit and satisfaction. Our large stock of Women's and Misses' Suits, Dresses, Frocks and Wraps, comprises an assortment to meet the requirements of all. Every garment conforms to the mandate of the mode, and yet has a charm peculiarly its own.
The Prices Are Most Reasonable.

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is a constant source of gratification and satisfaction to those who own it. We also supply High Class Rugs and Charming Draperies
To accord with any desired period or color scheme.
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CINCINNATI, O.

Harvester Company, advised strongly in favor of government assistance to keep this emergency fleet in United States control. He pointed out that before the war there were in the world two great merchant fleets, those of Great Britain and Germany. The German fleet, he said, no longer exists, and if the present United States merchant marine should fall into the hands of British owners, this country would "pay the British war debt" in ocean freight charges that would go abroad.

Demand and Prices

Frederick W. Rowe (R.), Representative from New York, a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, said that the Shipping Board had had an excellent chance to sell the German liners taken over during the war at a good price, "all they were worth." The House, Senate and the people, he thought, "already realized we were going to make a heavy loss on our ships which would be charged to the war."

The ships had been built, he said, at the most expensive time; if they were sold at too high a price the government might have to take some of them back. He thought the ships ought to be sold at a lower price, with a large mortgage at a low rate of interest, covering 15 or 20 years, and with provision for heaviest payments early in the term, because profits would be largest then. He said that tonnage was increasing, and that England was building rapidly, so that profits would tend to diminish. He thought that if the ships were sold at a price "where people could make a living" money would be found to buy them.

The South Atlantic States Association yesterday charged that evidence existed of "an organized effort by alien interests to check the development of the new American trade routes by forcing the immediate sale of our government-owned merchant marine, and at the same time securing the cancellation of certain export rates."

Matthew Hale, in behalf of the association, has asked for an investigation by Congress.

Figures submitted at the Shipping Board conference indicated that the board had made a good profit from operations.

TREATY FINANCIAL METHODS CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The financial debate has been going on in the Chamber of Deputies for the past three days, and today another began in the Senate. In both houses there have been very bitter denunciations of the present state of affairs, and much criticism of past and present ministers. But from all the many suggestions little practical result has so far come. The main attacks have been directed against waste in public departments and profiteering.

In the Senate, Senator Anthony Dubost, former president of that body, gave the matter a new aspect today and showed the tendency of French thought, which is taking more and more interest in the financial conference called for next month in Brussels by the League of Nations.

A fundamental and formidable error of the Peace Treaty, Mr. Dubost declared, was that it had failed to understand that the future of the world depended on the settlement of the financial questions and that that settlement can only be international. The advisers of those who made the Treaty failed in justice and largeness of view in not realizing this important fact.

"A woman's appearance falls within the censure of everyone that sees her."

—STEELE

OUR APPAREL is not for every woman. But those who sense the beautiful, those who have a keen appreciation for the importance of good style, will find that their ideals have been anticipated here to a degree they never thought possible.

COME in and see our new spring and summer fashions and never mind how modest your requirements are. In this store service is not regulated by the amount you spend.

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CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE. FOUNDED 1877.

Braided LAWN HOSE
is constructed differently. Built similar to Fire Hose, the fabric being braided (not wrapped) around good rubber and covered with a jacket of tough, durable rubber to prevent mildew and rot. It is non-kinkable, flexible and more durable than hose with the old-style wrapped construction.
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SENATE'S PEACE POLICY UNFIXED

Form of Resolution Not Agreed Upon in Committee—Opponents of League Plan Ready to Support Knox Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The majority leaders in the United States Senate are still without any definite policy of procedure on a peace resolution. After considerable discussion behind closed doors, the Foreign Relations Committee failed yesterday to agree on the form of the resolution which it is proposed to report to the Senate to end the technical state of war between the United States and the German Government.

Three measures pending before it were discussed in the committee at yesterday's session. Some members supported the Porter resolution passed by the House, some favored the Knox resolution, and some the McCumber substitute, which merely provides for the resumption of normal trade relations and the abrogation of special war statutes standing in the way of regular commercial intercourse.

The committee will meet again today, but it is probable that several days will elapse before a definite understanding is reached on the form which the resolution will take. A large part of the session was taken up with the discussion of the constitutional aspects of what is admittedly a novel procedure on the part of Congress.

Opposition to the Porter resolution was expressed in the committee, some senators objecting to having it go as far in its declaration of peace as the House measure. The provision of the Porter measure giving Germany 45 days in which to notify the President that it had acted to restore a status of peace, was opposed by several Republican senators.

Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, insisted that the Senate adopt his resolution. The "irreconcilable" opponents of the Versailles Treaty supported the Knox resolution. The Knox measure would repeal the declaration of war, would terminate war-time legislation, and would express an assurance to the nations with which the United States was associated in the war that this country would help to preserve peace in Europe.

Questions for San Remo

PARIS, France (Thursday).—(Havas).—"Events in Germany will be discussed at the meeting of the Supreme Allied Council at San Remo, Italy," said the "Echo de Paris," which adds, "the occupation of Frankfurt by French troops will be given particular attention."

"Italy," the newspaper says, "will submit to the council the compromise agreement it has reached with Jugoslavia, by which it hopes to reach a settlement of the Adriatic question."

PROHIBITION PLANS OBTAINED

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts.—Leading temperance societies of the country will make every effort to have the present Congress pass a law with-

drawing the protection of the American flag and consuls from persons who enter foreign countries to do business which is against the law in the United States, according to Dr. Clarence T. Wilson of the Oregon Conference, who spoke at the New Hampshire Methodist Conference here yesterday. Dr. Wilson outlined the prohibition program of various societies he represents. He said they would also draw up a temperance plank to be inserted in both the Republican and Democratic platforms, demanding strict enforcement of the Volstead Act.

ALLIES BLAMED FOR JAPANESE ATTACK

Military Action of Japan in Ousting Russian Revolutionary Regime Is Subject of Protest From Mr. Medvedieff

Vladivostok, Siberia (April 6).—(Associated Press).—All allied nations are held responsible for the "tragic results" of the Japanese attack which yesterday ousted the Russian Revolutionary Government from control here, says a statement made public today by Mr. Medvedieff, head of the revolutionary régime.

Inter-Allied Inquiry Demanded

"On the night of April 4-5," the statement says, "without known cause, Japanese troops in Vladivostok forcibly disarmed all Russians, posted guards, hoisted their flag over government buildings and fired on some edifices. Several military and civil officials of the provisional government were arrested, and considerable property damage was done during the disorder.

"This action on the part of the Japanese was all the more unexpected because it occurred during a period when negotiations were going on between the Japanese and Russian authorities, in which the latter had promised to settle peacefully all questions arising from the presence of Japanese troops in Siberia.

"Charges by the Japanese command that Russians fired on Japanese guards are categorically denied. Strict orders were given against such action by the provisional government, which is willing to submit all incidents to inquiry by an inter-allied court." Officials of the revolutionary government returned to their offices today and issued a proclamation to the people asking them to return to work.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN NEW HAVEN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Daylight saving will go into effect here on Sunday, April 25. The measure was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday.

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Electrical Appliances
for the house at
ELECTRIC SHOP
405 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI



The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

The Saddle and Far Away

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The cowboy halted his pony on the crest of the ridge and, in his pensive mood, permitted the cattle he had in charge to stray aimlessly about. Far across the valley which was visible from the ridge, there came the faint sound of a whistle and the air was so clear and thin that smoke could be seen stretching out in feathery wisps along the horizon.

The cowboy shrugged his shoulders after a few moments spent in rigid silence, for by then the train had approached near enough for him to hear the rumbling of wheels and the escape of steam. Another distraction caused him to glance directly at the foot of the mountain. It was the honk of an automobile ascending the steep grade. The cowboy muttered something beneath his breath, but still he sat his horse in rigid fashion, merely shifting his eyes from the automobile to the noisy train. Soon, another motor car appeared farther down the road and from up the valley came the shriek of the great sawmill's noon siren.

This last interruption aroused the cowboy to activity. He reined his pony about, turning his back on the source of these disturbing noises. "This ain't no place for you and me, Pete, old hoss. This here range is gittin' too plum crowded to suit you and me. Reckon I'll toss my blankets on behind and hit for a country that ain't all messed up by these here city folks."

Modern Improvements

It was within the year that the railroad had been finished to afford means of transporting the output of the enormous sawmills, but recently completed in the virgin forests to the west. The automobiles, since the improvement of highways, had been chugging through the country in ever-increasing numbers. The little mountain lakes, sequestered valleys, and streams brawling through cañon and wilderness were no longer given over entirely to ranges for cattle and horses. At first the autoist had pitched his own tent and found the locality so pleasing that word had been carried to the city from whence he had come. Another year the single camp had been increased to a small group of tents, and then, with appalling suddenness, the cowboy had discovered that summer resorts had sprung up on the shores of his remote little woodland lakes, and hotels had been erected at the lovely meadows, shut in by heaven-kissing mountains. The cattle, which in the good old days became timid as deer when turned out for summer grazing, were now accustomed to the sight of man and woman, and scarcely lifted their heads when campers and hikers passed within a stone's throw.

The cowboy groaned. There came to him a vivid recollection of a visit he had paid to the city years ago. The restless milling of thousands of people in cañon-like streets, the babble and strident hum of human voices, the rattle of street cars, the glare and confusion of this same horrid city when the myriad lights dazzled his eyes—it was awful, and upon his return to the wind-swept hills and the glory of untrammeled ways across wide stretches of country, he had vowed that never again would the city lure him away from the music of cows lowing to their calves. And now the vanguard of civilization was pursuing him, crowding his range that he had ridden for years, leaving no spot unmarked by its signs of artificiality.

An Educated Herd

The cowboy's eyes roved hither and yon in search of his scattered herd. The automobile had reached the top of the ridge and its engine was creating a terrific din, but not a "critter" of the cowboy's herd raised a startled head, nor stamped in terror at this shining, reverberating instrument of civilization.

"And they was a time they'd a never quit runnin' till they dropped in their tracks!" grieved the cowboy, mournfully rounding up his grazing cattle.

"It's sure time I was hittin' the trail further west," and then he remembered that it was farther west where lay the city from which he had fled in disgust. "Mebbe they'll be some real cow country up north," but it was to the northward that all the automobiles were headed.

Was there no escape from the intrusion of too much civilization? Where could he find a job of "riding fence" for miles and miles and never meet another person? Was there a real cattle ranch anywhere in the west that didn't possess from one to half a dozen automobiles? Where could he locate a range that hadn't been converted into a score of country resorts?

"Us cowboys'll be shoved off'n the earth along with the Indians in another year," muttered the discontented cowboy.

A blue jay chattered in a near-by Juniper tree, an inquisitive chipmunk perked its little red head at the cowboy. Across the gully he spied a coyote slinking down the creek and a covey of quail fluttered up ahead of the coyote, winging their swift flight up the hillside.

A New Light Dawns

From the highway, where two automobiles met and stopped for a word of greeting, came a chorus of glad cries.

of all, a real live cowboy! Don't you just love every bit of it?"

The cowboy reined his cow pony to a halt. A slight frown puckered his forehead, but there was the kindling of a new light in his eyes at the next sally from the "city" folks.

"Yes; and he is the real article—no moving picture hero at all. That's just the reason I like this country—one does run across a real, true cowboy. Why, he just belongs to this setting."

The cowboy touched his pony with clinking spurs, a grin spread over his sun-burned face, and it widened, to an ear-to-ear smile, at the burst of admiration brought about by his dashing gallop a-down the brush-covered hill in the wake of his cattle. A big, spotted steer, with head tossed high in the air, gave a bellow of fright, and tore off in alarm. The remainder of the herd joined in the wild stampede. It was reminiscent of the good old days, and a glow of satisfaction illuminated the cowboy's features.

"Guess I'll stick around a while longer, Pete, old hoss. There ain't goin' to be no use spollin' no perfect picture by hittin' fer new stampin' grounds. If I belongs to this here settin', whatever that be, reckon I'll stay on the job, you and me, both, hey, Pete, old hoss?"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Guess I'll stick around awhile longer, Pete, old hoss"

MOODS OF APRIL
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Why such astounding changes of moods, Mistress April?

On the day before, we were led to believe—in short, spring seemed to be here, with April at her best! She was warm, she was merry, she was beautiful. It was a strange human being that could not feel the warmth of her sunshine in his very bones. Along the avenue dull bricks turned to rose and gold, hung with amethyst curtains where the shadows lay, lowering so gradually that quite imperceptibly the evening stole into the city, kissing the very hem of sunset. The first stars were hung in the sky and the dull red moon climbed laboriously out of the east, round and full above the bare branches of the trees tipped with faintly swelling buds. Somewhere, a robin sang.

Cheerful Vistas

Spring seemed to be here in good faith. Up and down the avenue, flowers nodded from the windows. It was hard to tell which were more charming—the simple garden blossoms or those silken miracles, guaranteed fadeless in sun or rain, that decked the milliners' shops! Even the long thin legs of the traffic signal stations, which stand at intervals on Fifth Avenue, blinking great colored eyes, now red, now green, and now white, were twined with holiday wreaths to salute the spring.

A wayward toss of April's head disclosed a star that fell and fell from a long trail of brightness, like a stem untangling from her hair. Out in the park a flicker chirped. The purple deepened and the glow of the city's lights drowned the moon. Perhaps that was the thing—she was displeased, somehow!

But the next morning, April's mood was quite changed. She was frowning, gray and cold. Her tears drenched the whole town in a clammy mist.

A Changed Scene

In the window boxes on Fifth Avenue the hyacinths shivered, and the crowds passed hurriedly along, clutching wraps more closely about their throats. The chilly rain besieged the plate-glass windows. A stray snowflake wandered down and came to rest among the florist's snowdrops, and melted with discouragement. Up and down the town, a raw wind hustled uncomfortably, jostling the passers-by, rudely nipping the trees, tearing through the park and whistling around corners where people waited for the bus. Its frosty breath rustled the dry and crackling leaves still twined around the tall, thin lpgs of the traffic signal boxes, sad as the faded trimmings of last year's spring hat! The busses rumbled by and left them standing in the rain.

All day April was unrelenting, nursing her mysterious grievance. Cold and gray and sullen, weeping gray mists, sighing windy sighs, driving a hopeful population to the comfort of fog fires and hissing steam pipes, April sulked in this town; until her most faithful worshippers began to doubt that she had ever been here, wondered if she had indeed been smiling up and down the avenues, if she had indeed played hide and seek in these brownstone caverns, the day before.

Can it be true that, just yesterday, a robin sang?

FIFTEENTH CENTURY SKETCHBOOK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When one considers the enormous number of pictures by old masters still extant, it is of no small wonder that so few sketchbooks by them exist. They must have filled hundreds of volumes with notes and sketches, and since it is in the sketchbook that one gets the really intimate touch of the artist, it is a pity we do not possess more. In private collections there are some, in Oxford there are a few, and in the British Museum a few, amongst which is the famous sketchbook of Bellini. And now the Print Room has just had presented to it by Lord Rosebery a volume of pen-and-ink drawings of first-class importance. Dated about 1460, it has been ascribed to Mantegna by Francesco Novelli, who engraved the whole series of drawings and published them in 1795. He gives a lengthy preface to the work and throws much light on the history of the book. It was found in Padua in 1765, and the professors and dilettanti were much exercised as to its origin. They recognized in it specimens of the local art derived from Mantegna's master, Squarcione, and decided because of its resemblance to the famous "Gioco di Mantegna," known formerly as the "Tarocchi di Mantegna," that it must be the work of Mantegna.

Observations by Modern Critics

But modern critics do not consider the "Tarocchi di Mantegna" engravings to be either the work of Tarocchi or Mantegna. So if this resemblance does exist, the present sketchbook is wrongly attributed. But Novelli goes further and sees other resemblances between the sketchbook and the "Triumph of Caesar" at Hampton Court. It is not known how the book came into the hands of Lord Rosebery's father-in-law, Baron Meyer de Rothschild. In 1893 it was lent to the British Museum by Lord Rosebery and a note on the drawings is in the Museum catalogue by Sir Sidney Colvin, who at that time was making researches into the history of Italian engravings.

Kristeller, to whom we owe the standard work on Mantegna, mentions the book in a list of works attributed to Mantegna. One of the 30 leaves of the 23 volumes are covered on both sides with drawings of allegorical and mythological subjects or scenes from Roman history. Some are of contemporary court life. The introduction of dwarfs and children playing and engaged in mimic battle, in decorative arrangements, is typical of the secular art of the time; as are also the elaborate, fantastic heads, extravagant, and full of the cinquecento flippancy, which are drawn on the backs of each page of the drawings. There is, however, one drawing, which is not of this secular nature—that of a Madonna and Child in a niche of rather fancy architecture and attended by angels. The touch of blue introduced in the background is the only instance of color throughout the book.

Some Peculiarities

One often wonders whether the Italian painters of that time could think of the Virgin without blue. Was it a rule, never to be disobeyed, that wherever she is depicted blue must also appear? We have in many of the treatises of painters to their pupils injunctions to reserve the finest of their lapis lazuli for her glorification, and the assurance that they will thereby "gain honor and fame." It is difficult to grasp the meaning of many of these drawings, one of the most beautiful being of a hero hacking a path for himself and two horses through a dense wood with his sword. The precision and neatness of the drawings would suggest the work of an engraver, for they have not the tentative nervousness of those usually made by painters. On the other hand, if we regard the book not in the light of a notebook or sketchbook proper, but a carefully designed series of drawings to make a book, then there is no reason why a painter should not have made them. There are certain mannerisms in the drawing of details which suggest the work of a man "fully arrived" and accomplished, and many introductions of foreground treatments such as were loved by North Italian painters and Dürer. It is surprising that so exquisite and perfect a work should have received such scant attention from students and writers on the Italian Renaissance. But for the reproduction of one of the drawings in the first portfolio of the Dürer Society, no modern reproductions have been made, and those of Novelli, though scrupulously careful, are poor. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a competent reproduction will soon be forthcoming, so that many may enjoy a work which unfortunately will be less accessible now than it was when in the collection of its courteous late owner.

FEEDING THE BIRD VISITORS IN WINTER

Last summer, being in the first place we had occupied where I could have hopes of attracting the birds, my husband and I placed a bird-bath with much pleasure and anticipation beneath the pine trees in our side yard. Virginia de B. Hoar writes in the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Then we waited results, but to the best of my knowledge it was never used, perhaps because we didn't get it out until August. However, in the fall I made up my mind to try and see if food would be a better inducement, so I put on the window sill facing the same spot a little wooden box about 5x9, with sides about one-half inch high. Into this I put the choicest bits, such as ground peanuts, hemp, sunflower, canary, millet and some scratch grain. In the Packard feeder, which I put on one of the tree trunks on a level with the window about 15

feet from it and 15 feet from the ground, I put the same mixture minus the peanuts and with not so much small seed. Above this on the same tree trunk I put in a wire holder. Then I scattered bread crumbs soaked in melted suet, bits of cheese and other crumbs with scratch grain on the ground between.

There were four juncos and four English sparrows frequenting the place at the time. The sparrows in a day or so increased to about 40, the juncos losing one, as I have seen but three since January 1. I did not appreciate the sparrows but reckoned their stomachs were as empty as the others and I feel they showed the way to more desirable species.

The juncos soon after brought with them, January 8, a fox sparrow, and no English sparrow scares him when he chooses to feed. On two different occasions during snowstorms he brought two other fox sparrows, but I saw them only on those two times. He arrives very early, about 6:45 a. m., with the juncos; just as soon as it is light, and they feed well before the English sparrows arrive on the scene. Mr. Foxy finally overcame his timidity and for over two weeks has dined three or four times daily from the window ledge, preferring it to the ground. He is the only one beside the jay the tree sparrow cannot drive away.

The tree sparrow is a pig. Once in the box, he stays there fiercely scolding and even darting at whoever dares share the box. One little fellow in particular would stay over one-half hour to the exclusion of all if we didn't go real near and drive him off. It's a funny sight to see him flatten down, spread his wings, and go at all comers with bill open.

The little chickadees, of which there are four, are very polite. One comes, selects his morsel, and, if another waits on a near-by branch, immediately takes to the limb so his partner may help himself. I have heard the waiting one give a little chirp if the feeding one was too long, at which the place was immediately given. If there is no hurry, the chickadee, holding the seed or corn between his toes, hammers away on the edge of the box. Sometimes one is on the auto-feeder also at the same time, and they alternate, then topping off with a bit of suet from the wire holder.

The juncos seldom visit the boxes, staying more on the ground. The jay family usually arrive around 7:30. They prefer bread or corn. There are from two to eight usually. At first the other birds scattered, but after a time they didn't seem so fearful, though the jay usually has things much his own way. They stay about half an hour and eat what the other birds don't care for. They also feed from the window ledge, sometimes two at a time. On one occasion we saw one jay feed the other, probably some choice morsel, while they perched on the sill together.

Like the fox and tree sparrows, the jay pushes the food off the feeders to the ground, the sparrows by their habit of scratching and the jay using his bill as a pusher, but the food is not wasted, for the other birds eat it from the ground.

BAAKEN; THE PLACID

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a summer afternoon, and the wind soured pleasantly through the trees near the causeway over the Baaken's River, near Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The precipitous "krantz," sheer into the water with all its gamut of soft color of age-stained rock and scrubby vegetation, was mirrored diffusely in the shelter of the near bank, but opposite the wind lightly ruffled the river's surface. A company of about 40 swallows circled over the water halfway up the "krantz," turned, dived suddenly, and one after the other took a quick dip, splashed vigorously, and rose again in the air, exhibiting white waists in the sunshine, circled once again and repeated the performance with much zest and enjoyment. On rare occasions a member of the party would achieve the marked distinction of having plunged twice in the course of one flight along the strait. Then suddenly they all disappeared.

A small native herdsboy, clad in a fraction of a shirt, half a pair of trousers and the whole of a discarded government peaked cap—with the peak worn to the back—leaned against the causeway and watched the folks go by on their "wild cat machinery," as Stoneracker John would describe it, whilst his donkeys and goats browsed contentedly near by.

Birds of various kinds called, talked in monotone, or chattered, and at times to this accompaniment an occasional solo would be essayed.

Then the friendly swallows returned and recommenced their aquatic, and the bulrushes on the bank lazily waved their applause, but the wagtail and his mate at their roots tripped along quite unconcernedly.

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IMMIGRANTS "JUST COME OVER"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is something decidedly appealing in a party of immigrants, fresh from the fields of Europe, being conducted about the underground passageways and tubes of New York, something that causes most all New Yorkers to stop for a moment to gaze at the sight, no matter how many hundred times they may have seen it before.

First there comes always the labor agent acting as guide to the party. Why is it that the Labor agent is always a small, slight man, dressed in the most drab and inconspicuous manner possible; and why does he always slink along with his head down, flitting and hurriedly slipping through the crowds as if he was afraid someone would recognize him? For he speeds, looking neither to the right nor to the left, darting upstairs and down, for all the world as though he was desirous of eluding his pursuers instead of guiding them through a strange and mystifying city.

Efficient "Shadows"

But if his desire were to shake off pursuit, he would find nowhere more efficient "shadows" than the members of the immigrant party, who, having been told that they must never lose sight of the man with the gray cap, and if they do it means being lost in a great city—hold to the trail with the tenacity of bloodhounds, oftentimes breaking into almost a run to avoid being left behind.

There are certain types, who are always to be found in every party. There is the grandmother who always insists upon carrying the most bulky and heaviest small trunk of the baggage, nicely balanced on the top of her head. As she breaks into a dog-trot and the load begins to sway slightly, there is a decided tendency on the part of the crowd, however dense, to give her the right of way. This sturdy burden-bearer is always clad in the brightest of calicoes, with here and there a touch of silk or satin.

The Village Belle

Then there is always the village belle from the old cross-roads in the ancient home, she with the jet black hair, much crimped and curled, wound round with rich old lace or a bit of fancy and highly-colored mauline. She is clad in satins and silks, and has managed already to get her feet into a pair of quite chic-looking American shoes. Of all the party she seems probably the least intent on never letting the Labor agent get out of her sight.

Toward the end of the procession there always come a few of the sophisticated ones who are trying to conceal their bright red Labor tickets, and to walk along independently, as though they were not every minute out of the corner of their eye, keeping track of the rest of the crowd. The wonderful pose of boredom which they affect is always interesting to watch.

Children and Parcels

Then there are the children, almost endless numbers of them, carrying every known shape and sort of a parcel, and dragged along at a half-run by a hand or by catching hold of a fold of a petticoat. The children are not troubled over the game of following-the-leader, nor are they affecting any pose. They are greatly astonished by the wonders that greet their eyes, the rushing subways, the underground passages clogged with humanity, the enormous signs in an unknown tongue—the children stare, frankly and unashamed, and the impression one gets from them is eyes—all eyes, delighted eyes, appealing eyes, half-frightened eyes, eyes eager to taste the joys of the new world to the full.

A few years ago, when labor agents were not so common and the machinery for transporting immigrants had not been perfected as it is today, many instances occurred where the new arrival was met at the dock by his "friends" who had come over before, and the trip through the city was often accompanied only by making

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ing use of a good-sized part of his money.

However, there are now many societies who look after the needs of the arriving families from Europe and the way of the immigrant is much easier today than ever before.

BOB WHITE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We would as soon part with one of our best acquaintances as with Bob White. To speak truly, he is one of the most faithful of all our friends. Others may, and do desert us for one cause or another, but Bob White never. A few years back, we could count Ring-Necked Pheasant, Ruff Grouse, Mr. Wild Turkey, and Grouse Prairie-Chickens among our close country neighbors—but now all are gone, or nearly all. Bobby remains—Bobby with his delightful, musical springtime whistle—always cheerful, always happy. Unlike the others, he desires to stay where folks are. He likes to call us before the rise of sun on a May morning, and whistle to us all through the day from his perch on the top rail.

It would be almost a calamity to have Bob White go as so many other American birds have gone. Nor will he go if his friends can prevent. All this winter, while the snow covered the meadows and the unplowed stubble where Bob and his mates find a living, we have been feeding a score or more of them. They come in a chirping, fluttering flock to the cleared space under the firs as soon as the cracked corn and the wheat is scattered for them. But there is nothing selfish or greedy as they lay about Bob White and his mates. For as soon as the snow melts and the meadow is uncovered, they insist on rustling for themselves.

In districts where freezing weather prevails for a continued period, Bob White and his fellows have a hard time of it, unless their friends among the human kind offer a helping hand. Bob White can pass through as much cold weather as any feathered creature within its natural range, but it is sometimes difficult for him to obtain food. A handful of grain thrown to him and his hungry mates will often get them safely through. And it may be depended upon that such service will be many times repaid.

For Bob White repays not only with the delightful music of his cheerful whistle, but in the part he plays as an ally to the farmer, in protecting crops. Weed seeds, wasted grain in the stubble field are his bread, while the berries of the red haw, the buckthorn and the red berry are his pie. There are times through the early winter when he contrives to subsist on barberries, sumac and the bua shoots of the sweetbrier.

Bob White wants nothing that man, his friend, may urgently need—nothing that the asking of may prove a loss. If you doubt this, go out into the field where the new hay-crop is being cut. You will find tufts here and there that the moving sickle left. If you look closely, you will find in the protecting tangle of some tuft the nest of Bob White. If Mr. Farmer discovers the nest in time, he will drive his mower carefully around it. In order to preserve the house of a friend. It is yet to be shown that Bob White has ever destroyed a single fruit or any standing grain. He will eat a strawberry if you give it to him—but to visit the patch and peck into the berries as some other birds do—never. Neither does the grape vineyard tempt him. The fact is that when early fruit comes on, Bob is busy in the field or the garden, helping to protect the crops. In addition to other food of no use to the farmer, he turns to such noxious things as pigweed, smartweed, foxtail, crabgrass and saw-grass. Little wonder Mr. Farmer takes care of Bob White's nest at hay-time. For if you want a friend, you must be one. And we can have few better friends than Bob White.

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TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the countless persons who habitually use "tweedledum and tweedledee" to signify a distinction without a difference, few are aware that the phrase was originally coined to express contempt for musical controversy. The circumstances under which the words came into the English language were these:

In 1720 the Royal Academy of Music brought to London a distinguished Italian composer and conductor, Giovanni Bononcini, and the incident was regarded as a deliberate attempt to assail the prestige of Handel, who had for some years been established in a favor of George I and his court. The great Marlborough family was then at odds with the House of Hanover, and anti-German feeling prevailed among the old Jacobite families. These factions speedily took the Italian newcomer under their wings, and the result was that, for the first and only time in British history, rivalry between two musicians assumed a political aspect. The feud was embittered by the real success of Bononcini's opera "Griselda," a charming aria which was revived by Madame Galli-Curci two or three years ago.

It was while this controversy was at its height that the following satirical lines appeared and were recited throughout London:

Some say, compared to Bononcini That Myneher Handel's but a nigger; Others aver that he to Handel is scarcely fit to hold a candle. Strange that such difference should be Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.

In many quarters these lines have been attributed to Dean Swift, but it is now believed that they were written by a forgotten rhymester, John Byrom. At any rate, the final line passed immediately into the proverbial storehouse of the English language and is as widely quoted today as anything in Shakespeare.

A moment's examination of the sounds of "tweedledum" and "tweedledee" shows that they are onomatopoeic words coined to describe ordinary violin phrases. It was the poet's way of saying that all fiddlers looked alike to him. No doubt it did a good deal to make people see the ridiculous side of the controversy but it did not deter Handel from his pursuit of Bononcini. A few years later he was able to prove that the Italian had deliberately palmed off as his own a madrigal by Lotti, whose works were at that time almost unknown in England.



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ASSEMBLY PASSES TWO LUSK BILLS

Bitter Debate Precedes Action
on Measures in Lower New
York House—Both of Them
Will Now Go to the Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Debate as bitter as that which attended their passage in the Senate, occurred yesterday in the Assembly when two of the three bills drafted by the Lusk committee were passed. They provide for the licensing of school courses and schools by the state board of regents and an appropriation for the Attorney-General of \$100,000 with which to prosecute charges of criminal anarchy. Both bills now go to the Governor.

Assemblymen W. C. Amos and William S. Evans, two of the members of the lower house who voted to reseat the five expelled Socialist assemblymen, fought to defeat the bills. Assemblymen Louis A. Cuvillier and Louis M. Martin, both of whom as members of the Judiciary Committee, passed on the evidence taken in the trial of the expelled members, argued in favor of the measures. Many other assemblymen took part in the argument.

Attack on Bills

Bar Association Says They Would
Violate Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The state Legislature having expelled its Socialist members, the Senate now proposes to outlaw the Socialist Party and to bring all educational institutions, courses and classes under state license. The passage of the Lusk bills by the Senate has aroused renewed protest against them as un-American and unconstitutional encroachments on the rights of citizens. Labor and civic organizations continue their protests in the hope that Gov. A. E. Smith will veto the bills. They plan to lay their arguments before the governor himself, and such conservative voices as those of the City Bar Association's committee on amendment of the law, of which Louis Marshall is chairman, are now strengthening the objections.

This committee finds that the bills are revolutionary, echoing the days of George III, and calculated to subvert and endanger the Constitutions of the United States and the State of New York. The phraseology of the bills is regarded as so loose that under them even believers in the single tax might be deprived of the right of free speech. The report holds that the bills violate Article 1, Section 1, of the state Constitution, which guarantees a citizen against disfranchisement except by due process of law or the judgment of his peers. The measures are said to restrict citizens from exercising their constitutional rights and "from advocating at the ballot box the principles, doctrines or policies in which they believe."

Never before it is held, in this state has it been attempted by legislation to sit in judgment upon the political or economic views of any part of the citizenship.

With regard to the legislative attempt to outlaw the Socialist Party,

the committee sees an insidious and revolutionary peril in the fact that the Appellate Division of the Third Department of the Supreme Court has been singled out "to sit in judgment on the principles, doctrines and policies of any political party," and is enabled to outlaw such a party. This, the committee finds, is calling upon the judiciary to depart from its constitutional functions and exercise political power, thus endangering "the foundations of our entire governmental system." And it is asserted that the court would be empowered to go so far as to determine the soundness of religious beliefs.

Labor organizations see great significance in some parts of the Senate debate on the Lusk bill to license schools, courses and classes conducted by institutions, organizations and societies. The bill is said to be designed to hamper labor organizations, since under the bill any meeting or conference of union leaders, they believe, to consider ways and means of union activity, could be construed as an educational meeting, and "license for it would have to be procured from the State Board of Regents."

SENATOR HARDING ON CAMPAIGN COSTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, makes no specific reply to the questions asked by the Plumb Plan League regarding campaign finances or his readiness to appeal to Congress for legislation which would compel publication of campaign expenses, according to the copy of his letter as given out by the league yesterday. The senator expresses the view that "rumors of excessive expenditures are not without foundation," and points out that the expense of advertising in newspapers and on billboards and "the employment of very large numbers of political agents" create conditions such that the expenditures may not be what is ordinarily denominated corrupt.

NO DEPORTATION FOR W. VON BRINCKEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Deportation proceedings brought against Wilhelm von Brincken, former military attaché of the German Consulate at San Francisco, who was sentenced in 1917 to two years in federal prison for conspiring to foment revolution against British rule in India, were canceled yesterday by the Department of Labor.

The proceedings were based on charges that within five years of his entry into the United States, Mr. von Brincken committed a crime involving "moral turpitude," but the Department of Justice ruled that a violation of neutrality was not subject to such an interpretation.

MEGANTIC'S ROUND-WORLD TRIP

NEW YORK, New York—A trip around the world probably will be completed shortly by the White Star line steamship Megantic, which arrived here yesterday from Australia. The Megantic left England two months ago for Australia with repatriated troops. On landing the soldiers on home soil, she turned eastward and passed through the Panama Canal on her trip to this city. After taking on a cargo and passengers here, she will sail on the last leg of the voyage back to England.

NEED OF FOREST PROTECTION URGED

Government Interference Blamed
by President of American Pulp
and Paper Association—Canada's
Attitude Is Criticized

NEW YORK, New York—Prodigious methods in American forests and paper mills have brought the industry and the consuming public face to face with an alarming paper shortage which can be remedied only by adoption of a comprehensive policy of forest protection, George W. Sisson Jr., president of the American Pulp and Paper Association, declared in his address before the association's annual convention here yesterday.

Mr. Sisson said a program of legislation calculated to effect this result would be brought before the convention at a later session. The speaker deplored intimations from Canada that export of pulp wood from private lands might be curtailed, hinting that retaliatory measures might be sought by Americans in the event of such action.

"Canadian industry must have coal," Mr. Sisson said. "Common fairness indicates that access to raw materials needed should not be denied on either hand."

Mr. Sisson charged that governmental control of, or interference with industry in general, was one of the prime causes of "the general lowering of efficiency in man-power," and urged that only such governmental restrictions be placed on business as are necessary to protect the public.

"If our government and civil servants and commissions would not so often misinterpret their functions as to become irritant rather than helpful, our entire business structure would be more stable and efficient," he said. He declared conservative Americans were displaying a "shocking" apathy toward the spread of radical propaganda, and urged that more effort be made to offset it. Especial attention should be given, he said, to the nation's schools, which are facing a shortage of 100,000 teachers next year. Many poorly paid teachers, he declared, are restless and out of sympathy with the Communists they serve, and are open, because of this, to the propaganda of radicals.

A letter to the association from E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, said the pulp and paper situation "is the most critical in the history of the United States."

"Our demands for newsprint increased very uniformly from 569,000 tons in 1899, to 1,760,000 tons in 1919," Mr. Meredith said. "Present demands, abnormal though they may seem, because of the greatly increased advertising, are merely an incident in the rapidly growing demand for newsprint paper."

"The most disturbing phase of the matter is that ten years ago when the development of our industry stopped,

the United States was practically self-supporting in newsprint production. Today we are dependent upon other countries for the equivalent of two-thirds of the pulp wood, pulp or newsprint which goes into American newspapers. Our newsprint industry is concentrated largely in New England, New York and the lake states. I am told that 60 per cent of the pulp and paper concerns in New York have no stumpage of their own, and that less than five have enough timberland for future continuous operation."

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Conditions brought about by the war which necessitated the employment of women and girls in large industrial plants to offset the great shortage of labor, have, according to industrial engineers, been of great benefit to the country at large by demonstrating not only the ability of women workers, but also the fact that their employment is not attended by hardship to themselves or to the industry as a whole.

Exhaustive tests are said to have proved that the average woman is far quicker to adjust herself to conditions and more eager to assume responsibility than the majority of the men laborers and mechanics.

The Western Electric Company at Hawthorne, Illinois, now employs a total of 5000 women, 1000 working in the offices and 4000 in the shops.

RETURN OF CANAL TO STATE IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the opinion of the Merchants Association the federal government should return control of the Erie Canal system, taken over during the war, to the State. Under existing provisions of law the government would continue to operate barges in a commercial service on the system in direct competition with citizens of the State. The State Canal Board has urged discontinuance of federal control, and has proposed that the government turn over to the State all equipment acquired or constructed for the system during federal control. Senator Wadsworth has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate which amends the railroad bill by stipulating that the provisions applicable to inland waterways shall not apply to the canals in this State.

SECESSION SEEMS LIMITED TO SONORA

Circumstances Indicate That Revolt
May Be Another Affair
Planned by Foreign Interests
Against Mexican Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secession against the Carranza Government in Mexico now appears to be confined principally to Sonora, the state in which the movement originated, though no official information has been obtained here more definite than the news dispatches.

The fact that the Carranza Government is apparently proceeding energetically against the insurgent forces in Sonora, which it might not be able to do if there were any important movement of revolt in states nearer Mexico City, is taken to indicate that the trouble has been pretty definitely localized. Moreover, messages by telegraph from Mexico City are reaching this city as usual.

In some respects the Sonora situation recalls the Blanquet affair of some months ago. It was then established that General Blanquet had the support of strong foreign interests, which financed his undertaking and saw that he got a great deal of publicity for it. The magnitude of foreign investments in Sonora and the fact that it is one of the richest of Mexican states, furnished possible reasons for the promotion of the anti-Carranza movement, of which Gen. P. Elias Calles is the military commander. So far as is known here, no reinforcements have come to General Calles from outside Sonora, except for a small number of men from Sinaloa, headed by Gen. Angel Flores.

Military leaders and politicians of Mexico have often in the past been used by foreign interests to serve ends not connected with the welfare of the Mexican Republic, and there appears to be no reason to believe that this is not another such occasion. Detachment of Sonora from the Mexican Government would give the foreign interests a freer hand, especially if they could choose a ruler of the Porfirio Diaz type, and at least, it is said, would add to the difficulties and troubles of the Carranza Government in restoring normal conditions in Mexico.

Sinaloa Reported Invaded

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
Leased Wires

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora—Sonora state troops have invaded Sinaloa, ac-

ording to a message received here. The reported invasion is intended to be the first step in a movement by followers of Gen. Alvaro Obregon to overthrow the Carranza Government. A message from Gen. P. Elias Calles, commander-in-chief of the Sonora State Army, asserted that the Sonora troops were marching on Culiacan, capital of Sinaloa.

Martial Law in Agua Prieta

AGUA PRIETA, Sonora, Mexico—Martial law was proclaimed in Agua Prieta yesterday in preparation for a possible attack by Carranza forces should the Mexican President's troops break through the barrier of soldiers stationed between here and the Chihuahua-Sonora boundary. Carranza troops were reported at Casas Grandes, 200 miles from here, preparing to march into Sonora.

The commanders and crews of the gunboats Guerrero and Chipas have deserted to Sonora and have placed themselves at the disposal of Gen. P. Elias Calles, commander of the Sonora forces, according to word received at military headquarters here.

VOTE ON STRIKE IN WASHINGTON HELD OFF

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rowland B. Mahany, conciliator for the Department of Labor, by an address to a mass meeting of employees of the Washington Railway and Electric Company yesterday morning, induced the men to withhold a strike vote until tomorrow morning in order that an effort at arbitration might be made. Following the meeting with the men, Mr. Mahany conferred with the District of Columbia commissioners, the street railway company officials and officials of the Department of Labor. It is understood that if the car men vote to strike, the employees of the Potomac Electric Power Company will also strike and that organized labor in Washington will support the strikers.

OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS MR. REED IS SAFE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John Reed, an American magazine writer, reported recently to have been executed in Finland, is safe, according to an official report received at the State Department yesterday from the Finnish Government. Mr. Reed is under indictment at Chicago charged with conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government by force.

DENIAL THAT NAVY WAS UNPREPARED

Rear Admiral Badger Tells
Senate Committee That Sims
Charges Are Incorrect

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, head of the Navy General Board, told the Senate Naval Investigating Committee yesterday that he wished to make "emphatic denial" of Rear Admiral William S. Sims' charges that the navy was unprepared for war, had no war plans or policies in April, 1917, and pursued a vacillating policy for six months after war was declared.

While conceding that some mistakes had been made, Rear Admiral Badger declared that the navy on the whole was well prepared and administered. The charge that the navy department had no plans for war was both "unjust and incorrect," the Rear Admiral said.

"We had plans, well considered ones," he declared. "The trouble is that the plans and the execution of them did not meet with the approval of the critics."

"Despite the adverse criticisms that have recently been widely circulated it may confidently be maintained that the navy met and stood the stress of a great war."

Defending his removal of Rear Admiral William B. Fletcher from the fleet command in October, 1917, Rear Admiral Sims told a naval investigating board yesterday that Rear Admiral Fletcher's failure to "grasp his primary mission" made his transfer imperative; that he failed to make proper use of the forces under his command in carrying out the mission of protecting American troop and supply ships leaving French ports, and disregarding general instructions from London to adopt a system of "inducting his forces with the best tactical practice for carrying out that mission."

TWO CLOCKS ARE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—Mayor Clarke says that he has not received a single protest, oral or written, against the city's adoption of daylight saving, to become effective April 25. It is his opinion that cooperation by citizens will accomplish the desired result with relatively slight inconvenience. He approves a double clock system in such places as would seem to necessitate a dual measurement of time, each to be designated by a plainly worded sign as either standard or daylight-saving time.



Smiling Doors for Sunny Homes

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The Bay State will bring gladness indoors as well as out. There is a Bay State Liquid Paint to meet every need, and as it goes farther, wears harder, lasts longer and looks better, it's really more economical.

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The New Art of Dress

When some particularly unattractive aspect of your "dress problem" arises, remember that other discriminating women have removed this problem permanently from their experience by wearing a Bertha Holley slip, undergarment and overgarment.

These three garments make use of a new idea of dress design so remarkable, yet so simple, that you will wonder why it was not discovered years ago. Write for booklet.

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PURITY CROSS Corned Beef Hash

As a master chef makes it
A breakfast, lunch or supper
convenience

Wholesale and Retail
Gandy Tins—All Quality Stores

The Daily Menu Maker
PURITY CROSS MODEL KITCHEN
ORANGE, NEW JERSEY



Help wanted!

YOU people who read these weekly letters of mine have been so generous in sending more business to the laundries co-operating with me that they are in need of more help.

Women who want to work in these progressive laundries may make their applications direct to the laundry nearest their homes, or they can send written applications to me and I will take the matter up with the laundryowners.

It is only fair to say that the promises made to the public by these laundries make it necessary for them to be careful in choosing only those who are interested in doing their work just a little bit better.

This carefulness insures right associations for the workers and right laundry work for patrons.

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Public Relations Publicity
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as a table beverage,
signify appreciation of
the convenience, whole-
someness and economy
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The Petticoat

Which wearers say gives
Three times the wear of Silk
at a third the cost

Look for the label in the waist band

AT YOUR STORE

ON THE TRENTON ROAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
In early morning, without the summer cottage on the margin of Lake Ontario's famous Bay of Quinte, there drifted over the water from the other side of the bay a shrilling, jovial strain of brass-band music. The insistent listened.

"I wonder what they are playing that for?" she queried, apparently of a woodpecker who, upon a tree trunk just over her head, his head cocked at an impossible angle to his major axis, was regarding her with an alertly bright eye. In the lakeside isolation we had almost lost count of days.

"What is it?" asked the matter-of-fact partner, pointing an ebullient pot over the stove that cast breakfast-promising odors upon the air.

"Shade of good Uncle Toby! Don't you know 'Lil'burliero' when you hear it?" asked the insistent. And as the tune changed, she continued, "There's 'Boyne Water' now; and just see that!"

She pointed across the pasture to the road, where passed an automobile, decked with orange ribbons, rosettes, streamers, and pennants. These last two things, "Boyne Water" and the decorations on the just-passed car, repeated at intervals the morning through on other autos, buggies, and farm wagons traversing the Trenton Road, confirmed the intimation conveyed by the air beloved of Uncle Toby. It was the 12th of July, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, dedicated by Orange lodges of Canada and the world over to the commemoration of great King William of glorious memory and the ascendancy of Protestantism in Great Britain.

The Orange Celebration

The first direct word of it was from the wife of a farmer delivering us our morning's milk. Dressed as for a day of special import, she informed us that with her husband and boys they were going "back up" for the Orange celebration at Tweed, a town some distance away, which was only one of many taking place in various communities up and down the bay and back in the county. They were going, too, it was announced, regardless of dread threats of bombings and open hostilities made by the opposing faction. In face of this those interested went forward to their business of the day in a quiet unconcern that brought forth the comment: "These Canadians are slow in moving and easy in speech, but you just tickle them under the skin on something they care about, and bingo! you've started something."

All morning long the stream of orange-decorated vehicles passed upon the road, easily visible from the cottage veranda. All day long, till sundown, one picked up vagrant strains of melody, sometimes brassy, sometimes merely of fife and drum, drifting over the water one way, or borne on the easy wind from inland, the other. Among them, beside "Lil'burliero" and "Boyne Water" were identified that rolling march of "The Old Line," "The British Grenadiers," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "The Maple Leaf Forever," and, toward evening, "God Save the King!"

The Trenton Stage

Two days later we heard a bit more of it. We were on the Trenton stage. This was a many-windowed, gayly yellow motor bus with a landscape in a panel on either side. It was long, lumbering, and laden; even its roof carrying boxes and packages. We were the only passengers, and shared the carpet-seated interior with milk cans and boxes, fruit boxes, and sundry packages of effects and merchandise, besides His Majesty's mails. The driver, Ryckman, cheerfully grim, had a wry but warming smile, and manners frankly friendly, but far on the further side of familiarity. He was an Orangeman all through his career. He had been born one, so to say. He had missed the parade on Saturday for the first time in 18 years. But then, people on his route depended on him, so to say, let alone the mails.

A Passing Comrade

Passing a lumber wagon loaded with crushed granite, its driver, a large man in blue overalls, with overhanging eyebrows like penthouse roofs, and a mustache like a gray waterfall, hailed Ryckman in jovial rebuke: "Where were you Saturday?" This brought forth an explanatory but not apologetic confession of absence, with a kindly rally on both sides. As we parted, Ryckman remarked: "He doesn't belong to my lodge, but he's a brother. He carried the banner in the parade for five years. Orangemen are strong here. I belong to the banner lodge of eastern Ontario. It has 185 members, and the population of the town isn't more than about 500. That's a big lot for

that little town—Frankfort. Were you up there?"

We remembered a village street, communal center for an array of quietly prosperous homesteads and farms upon the River Trent, set in a valley of utter loveliness. He continued: "It's got the biggest membership against district population of any lodge in eastern Ontario. Did you hear how many turned out for the big parades on Saturday? Well, at Tweed, whose population is 5000, they estimate there were 10,000 people from outside. At Cobourg, they reckoned to have had 12,000 besides its ordinary population of 10,000 or so, and at Napanee, which isn't any bigger than Tweed, they say there were 8000 from out of town."

A comment on his name brought from the driver confirmation of the suspicion that he was Dutch by descent: old New Amsterdam—New York Dutch. His forerunners in Canada had been part of that following who, under the leadership of Major Van Alstine in

other hand never leaving the wheel—and dropped the mail into a bag under the forward window, with almost a single motion. Almost every box had mail in it. He commented: "There's always a lot of letters to mail Monday morning. It's the duty of the day before. There's hardly anything the rest of the week."

Needs of Housewives

Sundry boxes and parcels with newspapers taken from a box between the driver's feet were delivered along the way. There were frequent hailings by women in dooryards. More than once Ryckman noted down the needs of some housewife, from a box of groceries to a yard of tape or a bottle of ink, to be brought out and delivered on his return trip. He took books to be exchanged at the town library. He seemed also to be a traveling bureau of neighborhood and family information. A breathless woman accompanied by an anxious-looking man, queried: "Oh, Mr. Ryck-



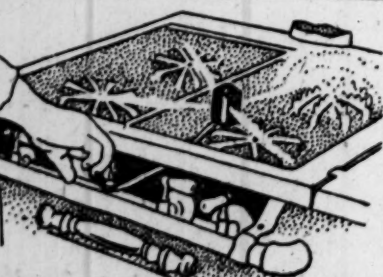
A stretch of the Trenton Road in Ontario

the early 1750s, protestant against the American Revolution, had come up and across Lake Ontario and settled in Welland County, Here, with, as he remarked, "nothing more than a broad axe and a suit of clothes," and that likely lent them by Governor Haldimand, they had attacked anew the Ontario forest wilderness, laying again, as had their ancestors in New York State 130 years before, the foundation of a Dominion now in being. Of course, our stage driver, easy though his voice was, and his diction free from colloquial carelessness, did not phrase it so verbatim, but that was its substance.

He was of United Empire Loyalist descent then? He was, and rather thought it something to live up to. To a question on national points of view, he preferred the notion of the one and undivided Empire, of associated free nations. "It was a mistake," he said, "to split up the English-speaking peoples that way."

Road Menders

Here some road menders greeted him. "There's some more of 'em," he remarked. "Lodge brothers. We can tell each other, as far off as we can see ourselves." The stage clanked, popped and rattled, knocked and bumped, lurched, swayed and rolled along. It almost but not quite stopped at this and that galvanized letterbox, atop its roadside post, on a signal of a swinging arm turned at right angles to the road, sign of mail within to be collected and mailed in the town ahead. As the bus all but stopped, thrusting out a hand, Ryckman deftly lifted the flap, extracting letters and postcards, often money for postage with them, and turned the box back on its post—the



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Carolyn's
We feature a complete line of Vanta garments for babies
Children's Shop 204 IRON BLOCK (Carroll's Laird Sherman)
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man, did you learn whether Mrs. Hollick from New York and her mother were staying at Twelve o'Clock Point, four miles the other side of Trenton? I asked you about that last week."

"Why, certainly, ma'am." Extracting a much-thumbed notebook from an upper vest pocket, he scanned a closely penciled page of memoranda, and announced: "Mrs. Hollick is at Twelve o'Clock Point with—" and he enumerated the names of a dozen people. "Her mother, Mrs. Rapley, is in Tweed, staying with Mrs. Locksall, and expects to be there till Wednesday. Then she goes to Madoc till Friday, and she'll pass this way to Twelve o'Clock next Saturday. I'll honk the horn for you when I come out from town Saturday afternoon."

As the bus resumed its way, one of us asked: "You do a lot of other things besides running this stage, don't you?" "Yes, I reckon. But it's that part of the job that makes my stage business so attractive and as good as it is. They know they can depend on me."

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COMBINED PRICE FIXING ALLEGED

Federal Trade Commission Expert Tells Senate Investigators That Associated Dealers Seek to Control Retailers' Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Trade associations, local and national, are the worst features of the entire distributing organization of the country, and their general control and determination of the ratios of profits to be charged on retail goods should be discontinued in the interest of the consumer, T. M. Robertson, of the Federal Trade Commission, told the Senate sub-committee investigating the leather and shoe industry at yesterday's hearing. Mr. Robertson was in charge of the investigation made by the commission of this industry at the request of President Wilson.

The witness told the members of the sub-committee that in his opinion the most useful single thing that could be done to keep retail prices within reasonable bounds would be to abolish trade associations. These associations, he described as local or general combinations of wholesalers and retail dealers in particular lines that decide on broad policies and the profits to be exacted.

Pressure on Manufacturers

The tendency of these organizations, Mr. Robertson testified, is almost always to keep prices up, and this they are able to do because they can bring pressure to bear on manufacturers and wholesalers. One of the means of bringing pressure is the habit of some of these organizations to notify manufacturers that if they sell their goods direct to the consumer or to mail order houses, then the organized retailers will not buy those goods. This practice is a species of boycott, it was said.

The general practice of retailers, the shoe expert of the Federal Trade Commission said, is to add 50 per cent to the cost price of shoes as the basic selling price. He brought out the fact that in Washington the retailers had themselves testified that their rule was to add 66 2-3 per cent. Three to five times as many people are engaged in retailing not only shoes, but general merchandise, as are needed for the public service.

Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the sub-committee, called attention to statements in the Trade Commission's report showing profits of some of the leather companies in excess of 400 per cent in 1918. He said they were "unconscionable and inexcusable." He said there was no relation between the prices of meat and the prices of hides from the same cattle.

Regulation Proposed

"Has the Trade Commission ever called the attention of the Attorney General, in his profiteering campaign, to these excessive profits and suggested prosecution?" asked Senator McNary.

"I don't know whether the commission has done so," replied Mr. Robert-

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\$15 to \$400
Easy Payments if desired. First floor salesrooms. Prompt, courteous, helpful service.
Immense stock of records.

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Men's, Boys' and
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Children's Shoes

WIRICK'S Glove and Hosiery Shop
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CLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
HOSIERY
*IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.
"MADE GOOD SINCE 1883"

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Makers of High Grade Candies
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LUNCHEON SUPPER

Pringle Furniture Co.
FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order
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D. PRINGLE, Manager

STOUT WOMEN
We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in
SMART APPAREL
guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of elegant, fashionable lines.
LANE BRYANT
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son. "My own idea is that where a great concern has as a by-product an article that constitutes the chief raw material of another large industry, that concern should not be permitted to engage in the business of manufacturing that by-product. For instance, hides are a by-product of the packing business; I do not think the packers should be permitted to engage in manufacturing leather or its products, nor that the steel corporation, dominating the manufacture of steel, should be allowed to engage in turning out the fabricated products of steel. I think that rule should be applied also to coal, gas, water power, and generally, as well as to leather and steel. The packers dominate 'not only domestic but imported hides, except kid.'"

Cost Marking Urged

"Over half the country's shoes are sold direct from the manufacturer to the retailer. In my opinion part of the price evil could be remedied by stamping on every pair of shoes the price the retailer paid for them. The people would refuse to pay the prices that are demanded of them if they realized what the profits were. Retailers frequently suffer loss on extreme styles in women's shoes because they change so rapidly, and the left-overs must be sold at a loss. The uncertainties of this part of the business have to be compensated by charging higher prices for the fancy shoes, and also by increasing the profits on ordinary shoes."

"I understand," said W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, "that the War Industries Board had a plan to fix a minimum selling price of \$12 on shoes, and that if the war had continued a little longer it would have been put into effect. Do you know anything about it?"

"I understand such a schedule was prepared and would have been put in effect shortly," replied Mr. Robertson.

"Was it that the shoes would be of inferior quality as compared with those now selling at much higher prices?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"It was not so supposed; it was expected they would be the same shoes," replied Mr. Robertson.

Retail Prices Compared

"Do you know anything about the stories that shoes, including American shoes, were sold cheaper in England during the war than here?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I have seen lists of shoes and prices in England indicating that they were much cheaper than here," replied Mr. Robertson.

"If, assuming the continuance of the war, it had been possible, at the end of 1918, to put a maximum price of \$12 on shoes, would it not have been possible to do the same thing despite

TRIM MODELS FOR SPRING

In Women's
Footwear

May we send you a catalogue showing our new Spring and Summer models?

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That different Shop of Correct
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QUALITY CLOTHES VALUES FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS
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GRAND RIVER AT GRISWOLD
DETROIT

that the war ended?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Judging by 1918 conditions," replied Mr. Robertson, "I would say that shoes are now altogether too high, and that there is not even good reason why they should be as high as they were in 1918."

"Why shouldn't we all wear sandals, and save most of the leather as well as the labor in making shoes?" Senator Kenyon remarked.

"I would be glad to wear them, for one," replied Mr. Robertson. "You know it is a fact that cloth shoes can be made much cheaper than leather, but they sell at the same price; also that oxfords, with about a third less leather, sell at the same price as high shoes."

Colorado Decision Hailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The recent decision by United States District Judge Robert E. Lewis at Pueblo, Colorado, restraining the United States district attorney from conducting prosecutions under the Lever Act, on the ground that it was unconstitutional, has apparently been received with satisfaction by retailers and others here who are interested in the extent to which the squadron of the Department of Justice assigned to detect and ostensibly to punish profiteering here pushes its activities.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, for instance, has issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the Lewis decision grants to 13 retailers of Denver a temporary injunction prohibiting submission of alleged profiteering cases to the grand jury, and staying prosecution of any cases whatsoever arising under the Lever Act as amended to apply to wearing apparel.

DAILY PUBLICATION SUSPENDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Illinois "Staats Zeitung," German-language daily morning paper in Chicago, announces that it has been forced to abandon, temporarily, its daily publication, because of the shortage of paper, but will resume again as soon as a supply of paper can be obtained. In the meantime, only Sunday editions will be issued.

BRIEF FILED FOR ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Former Senator Edward T. Brackett, counsel for William H. Anderson and the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday filed with the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly a brief asserting that the Legislature has no power to punish for contempt, and that nothing that Mr. Anderson has said regarding Assemblymen R. H. Gillett and Louis A. Cuvillier can be termed to be of such a character as to make him subject to legislative punishment. It is contended also that it is doubtful whether the Legislature may go into the methods attending collection and disbursement of moneys by the Anti-Saloon League.

The committee meets today.

POTATO PRICES FORCED DOWN

HOULTON, Maine—Distribution of potatoes from Aroostook County to points outside New England has been stopped by the railroad strikes and resultant embargoes, causing an almost precipitate drop in price here from \$10 to \$4.50 a barrel. Shipment of seed potatoes to Long Island and points further south, ordinarily completed by the middle of March, has not begun, delay having been caused first by the severe storms of the winter.

COTTON FOR TZECHS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An advance of \$1,343,000 to a banking corporation for the financing of cotton shipments to Tzecho-Slovakia was announced yesterday by the War Finance Corporation. The Tzecho-Slovak Government recently purchased 300,000 bales of cotton in this country.

Coulter Shop
Attractive Millinery
at Attractive Prices
504 Fisher Arcade, Woodward Ave.,
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Himelhoch's
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The LADY TEAZLE House Gown

A Negligee Combining Ease
With Elegance



In a Lady Teazle gown one is charmingly attired for all requirements of the home. Lady Teazle gowns may be had in plain cotton voiles, with hand-made flowers, at 13.75. Flower patterned voiles are 15.00, with satin trimming at 19.50.

In some of its more elegant versions, such as chiffon, satin, georgette crepe and velvet, it can even be used as a tea gown or theatre gown. These are priced from 39.50 to 85.00.

The model illustrated is of rose brocaded silk with satin tunic, 39.50. May also be had in Tapestry blue. All Lady Teazle gowns slip on over the head and can be worn fitted or draped by a simple adjustment of inner girder or sash—no other fastenings.

Lady Teazle gowns are sold in Detroit exclusively by Himelhoch's.

Mail Orders Sent Post Paid Anywhere in U. S.



Lady Teagle

is a very pretty dress apron—and very popular she is too—in pink and white, blue and white and lavender and white checks and some very cheery, pretty plaids that launder beautifully. These dresses go out, as fast as they come in—almost every woman who buys one, buys another because they are particularly trim and becoming. \$2.98.

The Norbro Shop
17 East Grand River Ave., Detroit

The J. L. Hudson Co.
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The Seven Furniture Days at Hudson's

come to a close Monday, April 19. Be ready.
Hudson's—Sixth Floor—Both Buildings

Authentic

Spring and Summer Footwear

Ultra-fashionable models with Refinement the keynote at Surprisingly Reasonable Prices. It will be a pleasure to show the various modes.

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"Say it with Flowers"
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"The House of
Roses"
123 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PORTUGAL REMOVES NATIONAL STIGMA

Such Is Strength of Gambling That Help of Army Was Needed in Closing the Numerous Gambling Casinos in Lisbon

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 15.

LISBON, Portugal—The day before the government suddenly determined to apply the law and close the gambling houses throughout the country—the consequences of which might be the government just then being in a state of anxiety owing to Bolshevism, Conservative, and other menaces—there was a short debate on the subject in Parliament, which took a rather different turn from those of its kind on previous occasions when deputies ventured to murmur things about the desirability of not offending visitors, when the government said nothing, and when, everybody feeling good because this subject had been as much as mentioned in the Chamber, the politicians passed to other affairs.

Interpellation in Chamber
The matter now came up on an interpellation by Anthony Granjo, the liberal leader, directed to the Minister of the Interior, in which the proposition was put forward that it was necessary that the attention of the authorities should be drawn to the provisions of the penal code, by which gaming was prohibited. Anthony Granjo, in the development of his interpellation, said that during the monarchist régime and subsequently, various attempts had been made in the direction of legalizing and regularizing gaming, but the government had always been against it. It was, however, greatly to their discredit that, while gaming was illegal in the country, it was nevertheless a fact. (The Chamber applauded this.) While the state benefited a little by the situation, he continued, certain charitable institutions were also supposed to do so, but only to a small and diminishing extent. Against such a situation the most serious elements in the country protested. Gaming might be regularized, but the reaction would continue, because the country was against it. If his party were in power it would enforce legislation against this vice in conformity with the ministerial declaration made by the Ferdinand Costa Cabinet. He said that the situation was a disgrace to the country and an alarming symptom of the failure of Portuguese governments. Then Mr. Granjo criticized a declaration by the Premier of the preceding government, Mr. Cardoso, who said that the closing of the gaming houses would involve a grave public disturbance. During that Cardoso government gaming in Portugal had flourished and prospered, and Braga, in which there were 30 gaming houses, was the native place of the Premier. Those who tolerated such criminal acts had no right to be in the seats of authority, declared Mr. Granjo.

Premier's View

Here John Camoesas, a Democrat, asked how it was, then, that when Anthony Granjo was Minister of Justice he had not himself closed those gaming houses—to which Mr. Granjo replied with another question as to why the government to which Mr. Camoesas himself had belonged, which was continually in power, had not done so. When he, Mr. Granjo, was a member of the Cabinet, efforts were made in the direction of legalizing the gaming, but he had tenaciously opposed it, saying that while gaming was immoral it would also be immoral to legalize it. He concluded by declaring with great emphasis that it was time to have done with the existing situation created by these roulette casinos.

The Premier, Domingos Pereira, answered. He said that personally he was against gaming and belonged to a party that had openly shown itself opposed to it. He was then asked why he, the Premier, consented to its continuation. It was because such a situation had been created by it in recent years that the question now presented a very complex aspect. Decembrism (or Sidonio Paesism) had given it a large measure of liberty, with the result that it had greatly increased throughout the country. During that period no record was kept of the sums levied upon the gaming houses by the government or of the manner in which they were applied, or at all events no note of them now existed. Since the passing of Decembrism an account had been made and kept, and it was known what institutions had benefited by the business.

Total of 400 Gaming Houses

Eduardo de Sousa interrupted with the pertinent question as to whether the Premier was in a position to say how many gaming houses paid their toll to the charitable institutions. Malheiro Reimano broke in before the Premier could answer, with the remark "There are four hundred of them!" And the Premier then quietly answered that according to the records there were 39. The Chamber expressed its astonishment at the statement, as well it might, considering that there were probably more than 39 of such establishments within 39 minutes' walk of where they were sitting.

The government was evidently beginning to feel uncomfortable as various deputies, now warning to the attack, pressed it on various points. Manuel Joseph da Silva came along with an obvious question as to by what legal enactment or disposition these payments were made by the conductors of the gaming houses to the charitable institutions. The Premier at once admitted that there was no legal authorization, and then proceeded to read a list of the charitable institutions which benefited, and named the sums paid to them. This is always the quasi-justification that is put forward at the earliest opportunity when the gaming houses are attacked—that the charities are benefited. It is hoped thus to touch the sentiments and to stifle condemnation. The Premier, after some further questioning, said that the gaming houses contributed their amounts to the charitable institutions not as gaming houses but as "societies for recreation," and he himself had been in favor, since they had the gaming houses, of extracting from them as much as possible. Hitherto it had not been possible to deal with them in the way of repression, but as public opinion was now shown to be against them, and this had been expressed in Parliament and by various chambers and societies, the time had arrived to declare in the Chamber that the government was taking the necessary steps to close them.

Government Not to Be Intimidated

The government was experiencing difficulties in the matter, but it believed the problem would be solved. Inasmuch as there was a bill before the Chamber for the legalization of the gaming houses, and there were many who were living and acting in the expectation that they would thus be regularized, it was necessary that the Chamber should pronounce itself on this project, and either reject it completely or accept it with such amendments as were considered desirable. Anyhow, the matter was now left in the hands of the Chamber. The government had been given to understand that its attitude would lead to considerable disturbance in the public order, but it was not to be intimidated in that way, since it felt that it had the force to fulfill the mandate of the Chamber and to satisfy the wishes of the country.

The announcement of the Premier was received with much applause. A deputy asked that the debate from being a mere interpellation and answer might be generalized, but the proposition was negative, and, after Anthony Granjo had congratulated the government on the step, it was proposed to take the matter dropped.

Beginning With Lisbon

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day the government pro-

ceeded to carry out its undertaking. It began with the gaming clubs and casinos of Lisbon, from the largest to the smallest. This sudden action created a sensation as, despite the statement made in the Chamber, few believed that the declarations of the government would be carried into practice, at least not thus early. Only those who know what Lisbon life is today can appreciate the hold that the places have upon a section of the people and what an integral feature they have formed of the general procedure of the community.

The police entered the establishments according to orders, and called upon everybody to leave, then taking possession of the keys. They allowed accounts to be adjusted as between the croupiers and the players. Outside they established police patrols, and these were assisted by forces of the Republican Guard, while at various points a cavalry patrol was established. It was feared that there might be public disorders in consequence of the action taken and, with this in view, there were cavalry patrols in various streets far into the night. Such was the strength of gambling in the country that the army had to be produced on such an occasion as this! However, there were no disturbances, but the quondam gamblers spent the evening in the cafés in the Rocio where there was much excitement.

BRITISH LABOR GIVEN ADVICE AS TO POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In this report as general secretary of the National Union of General Workers, W. Thorne, M. P., in the first number of the General Workers' Journal, referring to the progress of the union writes: "On January 1, 1919, we had a membership of 385,936 and about 1000 branches, representing at least 300 different sections of workers employed in various trades and callings. At the end of December, 1919, we had a membership of about 430,000 and about 1200 branches."

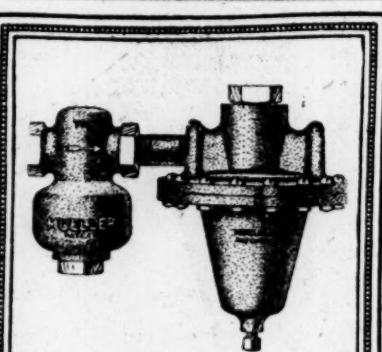
Discussing the future policy of the union Mr. Thorne says: "The question our members will have to decide is as to whether they are in favor of a strike to force the hands of the government to nationalize the coal mines in accordance with the desire of the Miners Federation of Great Britain."

"Personally, I think a strike would be a foolish and suicidal policy; the easier and the simplest way is to bring about nationalization by political efforts. The working classes in all parts of the country have tremendous political power in their hands, and if they have got the will they certainly have got the power to bring it about through parliamentary effort."

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY TO BE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—At the instigation of the Advisory Board of Industries and Science and with the approval of the government, a conference has been called of the leading natural scientists of South Africa for the purpose of formulating a scheme for the zoological survey of South Africa. The conference is being held at the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, and three representatives nominated by the Administration of Southern Rhodesia are also to be present.



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REAWAKENING SIGNS APPEAR IN FRANCE

Day After Day an Appeal Is Made for Practical Measures and the Dangers of Any Further Delay Are Insisted Upon

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The most significant fact in France at this moment is the awakening of thinkers to a sense of the real situation. Why they have hitherto been so indifferent is a curious problem, which it would not, however, be difficult to explain, if one cared to inquire. There was the feeling of victory, the belief that Germany would pay, that the Allies would put everything right, the over-concern with the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, the war on Bolshevism, the general elections, the presence of the Peace Conference in Paris—all these and other things helped to divert attention from the real menace—the menace of a shortage amounting to deprivation in many articles and a corresponding anticipation of labor unrest.

It cannot be denied that France has been slow to grip the situation. There has been a false gaiety, a false optimism, an absorption in politics rather than an appreciation of realities.

Sounding the Alarm

There have, of course, been periodic cries of alarm, but the campaign which is now being conducted in many French papers, amongst which can be cited the most important Paris evening journal, The "Intransigent," is something new. Day after day an appeal is made for practical measures and the dangers of further delay are insisted upon.

Leon Bailly, the able director, dismisses the peril of a spontaneous generation of Bolshevism in Europe. The peril, he declares, is lack of food. Bolshevism is secondary. It should be noted that this journal is a sound organ, regarded as conservative in tone. Mr. Hoover, although his methods of imparting instruction are criticized, is praised for his perspicacity. He was right when he said Europe is faced with want. But who believed him?

"I shall believe that the world has gone mad," cries Mr. Bailly, "if it declines to see this menace which will be realized in 10, 12, or at most 15 months, if we do not prevent it. But everything that we do now, or allow to be done, conspires to aggravate the crisis. By the fault of the atrocious war, which exhausted our forces, we seem incapable of doing anything."

And he goes on to wax indignant about the daily spectacle that Paris presents of young men lined up for the theater, not in the evening but in the afternoon; young men who do not work at a time when work is essential. The same phenomenon of great crowds of idle young men can be ob-

served on the Paris race courses on practically every day of the week.

Situation Improving

What the French generals call "bouches inutiles" useless mouths—exist in disproportionate numbers in Paris. They not only do nothing to remedy the situation, but they make it worse, since they must be fed and clothed. They seem to belong to all classes. They are not for the most part visitors, who at any rate are welcome, because they bring money into the country. They are not members of the comparatively small class which is rich. They are workers who cease work for a day or for a week, who run after all the spectacles which offer themselves. They constitute a really important factor in the social problem. Indeed, in some sense the majority of Parisians are ready to cease work on the smallest pretext, and what is true of Paris is true of the rest of France.

It is good to be able to record that matters are improving. The industrious spirit which used to animate France is returning, but this campaign will do good if it hastens the return. Mr. Bailly asks daily what will happen if we do not restore rolling stock, for transports are in a very bad way; if we do not build ships, and thus escape from the "economic vasculature" between exports and imports, which presses so grievously upon the value of the franc; if we do not sow wheat, the production of which has fallen by half; if we do not construct agricultural machines.

Rein to Extremism

What can we live on if we do not do these things in a Europe where the war has eaten up all the stocks, and where the large towns have perhaps eight days' supply of coal at the best, and not more than three days' supply of wheat? It is obvious in these conditions society is at the mercy of even a trifling event; and what may give free rein to extremism.

Among the remedies of a rather drastic character proposed is the requisition by the state of land—a surprising proposal coming from this source—and the loan of the land to the farmer only on condition that he produces a specified quantity of crops, of which a third must be wheat. Scientific agriculture, it is said, should be taught everywhere. It is a fact that certain German lands not so good as French lands produce by up-to-date methods 30 per cent more. Then of course a proper working of the potash mines of Alsace and the transport of the rich deposits to every part of agricultural France, forms part of the program. France has need of an industrial development it is true, but it should never be forgotten that essentially France is an agricultural country and must depend for her prosperity upon an intelligent recognition of that fact.

MOTOR TRUCK FLEET ENGAGED
DANIELSON, Connecticut—A fleet of 100 motor trucks has been assembled here by a textile company to be used to transport tire duck fabric to a tire manufacturing company in Akron, Ohio. Thirteen five-ton trucks left Wednesday with the first shipment.

NATIONALIZATION A PUBLIC BENEFIT

J. H. Thomas Sees In It a "Good, Sound Commercial Proposition to the Community"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—J. H. Thomas, M. P., was the guest at a dinner of the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club, recently, and spoke on railway nationalization. W. M. Acworth, presided.

Mr. Thomas said he was in favor of railway nationalization because he believed it would be in the best interests of the community. If he believed nationalization would bring material advantage to the railwaymen in the country, but disadvantage to the community as a whole, he would have no hesitation in opposing it. He, however, believed it to be a good, sound commercial proposition to the community as a whole.

"In talking of nationalization today," said Mr. Thomas, "whether it be railways, mines, or anything else, one is compelled to face the deep-rooted prejudice, opposition, and indeed irritation caused by connecting nationalization with the method of government control that is in existence at the present moment."

Government Control Condemned

"If railway nationalization meant a continuance of the existing system there would be no stronger of more bitter opponent of it than myself. Of all forms of government control I know not one that stands so completely for inefficiency, absence of initiative, and the destruction of all the best elements that work for success, as the present system."

Mr. Thomas said they had to remember what was the public interest, as compared with the private interest. The present system, he regarded as the most vicious of all. Of 130 railway companies, he said, there were approximately one thousand directors, not two per cent of whom had any experience of railway management. The railway directors had been redundant long ago.

There was waste and inefficiency, particularly with regard to the use of wagons and engines. Under a national system this would be abolished.

Massed production was absolutely essential and standard engines and coaches would be an immense advantage.

Working Men as Partners

There was not a general manager in the country who would dare to challenge his statement that railways could not go back to the system of 1914. The workmen had to be treated as real partners in industry. If the men were faced with responsibility they would rise to it. The railway system of the country would be state-owned and controlled.

On railway finance, Mr. Thomas said the average return on the total capital was less than 4 per cent. This was due to over-capitalization, the extortionate prices paid for land, and privileges demanded as the price for support, and to the unwarranted competition in setting up railways where they were totally unnecessary and ignoring places where they were necessary. The present system stood condemned, and he believed it should be controlled by the state in the interests of the state, not by the bureaucrats giving orders from Whitehall, but by people with experience and railway knowledge who would not be considering the interests of one section, or one town, or one class of people, but would recognize that the transport problem was a national one, and should be considered in the interests of the nation as a whole.

BRITISH MINISTER DEPARTS
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The coming and going of the foreign representatives is not often of interest to any but their own nationals; but, this is not true of the departure of the retiring British Minister, Sir John Jordan. He had spent 43 years in China and had risen from the lowest rank of a consular language student to the highest position in the gift of his government. He spent the last 14 years as Minister here and came to be regarded as a friend by every resident of the Far East, irrespective of nationality. He was highly respected by the Chinese, even though he had known well how to maintain the interests of his own countrymen when they were in jeopardy. His long life in China has added much to the prestige of his country for fair dealing and upright living.

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SITUATION UNEASY IN NEW ZEALAND

Disturbed Industrial Conditions
Make Electors Think Govern-
ment Should "Do Something"
—Cost of Living Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Political peace prevails in New Zealand, but there are stormy days ahead. The industrial situation is disturbed, and although big strikes have been averted by a series of compromise settlements, the relations between employers and workers appear to grow worse steadily.

The cost of living continues to rise, and the necessary adjustments of wages and salaries lag behind. The problems of reconstruction are not being solved as rapidly as the people would wish. The electors, having returned the Massey Government to office with an assured majority, think that Mr. Massey and his colleagues ought to be "doing something" and perhaps they omit to give the ministers credit for what actually is being done.

Session Postponed
Before the election in December, 1919, Mr. Massey said that an early session of Parliament would be required in 1920, but since his victory at the polls he has decided that Parliament need not meet before June after all. His opponents, and particularly the Labor Party, protest that he is wasting time.

The session ought to be the most important that the New Zealand Parliament has known since the early nineties, when the Liberal Government was introducing the advanced social and industrial legislation that made New Zealand known throughout the world. The impetus of those days has vanished. The last general election almost extinguished the Liberal Party, and much of the legislation that the party fathered has ceased to do all that is required of it.

Progress Is Relative
The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and its many amendments, for example, no longer secure the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes. Nearly all the strong unions have turned their backs on the act, and the problems it was intended to solve must be faced again. Public men are being forced to realize that progress is relative and that the advanced policies of yesterday may be mere stagnation today.

Water-Power a Monopoly
Democratic theory has run a long way in this country. The government has undertaken very many tasks that in older lands are left to private enterprise, and in many instances it has achieved a large measure of success. But has it attempted too much? The thought occurs to many people in these days, when the nation's need is the rapid development of resources and the stimulation of production.

The New Zealand railways are owned by the government, which alone undertakes the construction of new lines. Water-power is a state monopoly, and the government permits no other authority to develop a power that the Dominion possesses in great abundance. The government builds roads and bridges, drains swamps, purchases and settles native lands. The telephones and the telegraphs are a state monopoly.

Many New Zealanders are beginning to suspect that a government, however democratic may be its basis of adult suffrage, does not necessarily, or even probably, contain the executive ability and the driving force that are required to carry through all these works.

Construction Slow
The point may be illustrated by considering what happens in the case of railway construction. No business man would think of building railways in the way the New Zealand Government does it. Each electorate and each political district, through its representatives in Parliament, clamors for its "share" of railway expenditure. No government in the last 30 years has dared to concentrate expenditure on the completion of trunk lines. The available money, year after year, has been spread over numerous works in

different parts of the country, with the result that lines have advanced at a snail's pace.

It is no uncommon thing for the Minister of Public Works to announce in his annual report that a certain line has advanced a mile or two miles during the 12 months. The lines, when they are completed, are debited with the actual cost of construction, but no charge is made for interest on the capital that has been lying idle in uncompleted works and disconnected sections. Yet this interest charge not infrequently exceeds the cost of construction.

Progress Demanded
One line in the South Island has been under construction for over 30 years and is not finished yet, an uncompleted tunnel through a mountain range forming a break in the center. Until through traffic is established, the line cannot pay interest on the borrowed money used in its construction, and the people of New Zealand have lost millions of pounds on account of the delay. These are sober facts that would be confirmed by any accountant.

The Massey Government succeeds to this problem and to many others. It has to draft new policies as well as extend old ones, and upon its political success seems to depend the political future of the Dominion. The government represents the Reformers, the lineal successors of the old Conservatives. The Liberals are in process of being crushed between the barriers of reform and the rising tide of labor socialism. The people demand progress, without having any very clear idea of how it is to be achieved. If the Massey Government cannot make good, the opportunity of Labor will come.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE NILE COMMISSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—The Nile Commission, composed of experts whose duty it is to investigate thoroughly the various projects for extending cultivation in Egypt and the Sudan, is at present in the latter country, collecting at first hand its information. The president and members have meanwhile notified the public that "they will be prepared to receive and examine any communication bearing on the subject and may then, if they think it desirable, invite the authors to give evidence before them" in April, when they expect to return to Cairo.

Unfortunately no Egyptian is at present represented on the commission. It is true that Hussein Wassef Pasha, a former government official, accepted membership, only to resign within a few days' time. The only possible explanation is that any capable Egyptian, who might be prepared to come forward, is afraid to take upon himself the responsibility of giving an account of his actions to the Nationalists, and incidentally of running the risk of being bombed by some Extremist fanatic. Thus while on one hand that party is holding forth on the alleged injustice of non-representation on the commission, on the other it intimidates Egyptians from joining it. Truly Egypt is a land of paradoxes.

COOPERATORS AS A POLITICAL FORCE

Working Alliance Formed for
Political Purposes With Labor
and Trade Union Movements

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—It was at the Swansea Cooperative Congress in 1917 that the cooperative movement finally decided to become a political force. Since then events have moved rapidly, for after the various amendments of the constitution enabling the cooperative movement to enter the political arena had been adopted, it soon became increasingly evident that if the cooperative movement was to attain political success it must form some sort of working alliance with the Labor and trade union movements.

Officials of the Cooperative Party would no doubt resent any idea that the cooperative movement could not make itself felt politically without the aid of the Labor and trade union organizations, for they claim that, immediately after the movement had decided for political action, its claims were to some extent recognized by the appointment of many of its leaders to positions of responsibility on government committees dealing with war problems. They believe, however, that greater service can be rendered to the general community by the cooperative movement working in union with the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee. It is probable, too, that the Labor Party and the trades unions have recognized the potential political powers of the cooperative movement, for in its short political history it has given indications of future possibilities.

By-Election Lost

The Cooperative Party's first political adventure was in May, 1918, when H. J. May, secretary of the parliamentary committee, fought and lost a by-election at Prestwich, Lancashire. The general election of December, 1918, saw 10 cooperative candidates in the field, one of whom, A. E. Waterson, was returned for Kettering, and during the municipal elections of November, 1919, many cooperative successes were recorded and cooperation is now being introduced into local and municipal affairs to a degree hardly contemplated by cooperators.

Side by side with the growing feeling of political power has grown a desire for a closer union between the cooperative, Labor, and trade union movements, a desire which took definite shape in a resolution which was adopted at the Carlisle Congress in June, 1919, instructing the national committee of the Cooperative Party to enter into negotiations with the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, with a view to a closer federation for electoral purposes, and the ultimate object of forming a united democratic party.

Negotiations Successful

Negotiations have been carried out successfully, for at a meeting of the

joint committee of the Labor Party, the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, and the Cooperative Party the following draft of a constitution of the proposed Labor and Cooperative Alliance was agreed upon:

1. Name. The Labor and Cooperative Political Alliance.
2. Membership. The Labor and Cooperative Political Alliance shall consist of the affiliated organizations of the Labor Party, Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, and the Cooperative Party.
3. Objects. To correlate and coordinate the forces and activities of the Labor and Cooperative movements in respect to representation, in Parliament and on all local administrative bodies, and to sustain and support one another in their respective and combined efforts to set up a new social order and with the ultimate object of the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth.

There shall be a joint committee of the alliance consisting of nine members, three to be elected by each of the bodies represented in the alliance.

Joint Committee's Powers
5. Procedure. With a view to securing concerted action on political matters and to avoid a clashing of interests represented in the three affiliated organizations the Joint Committee shall be empowered:

- (a) To make declarations of policy on political matters in harmony with the decisions of the conferences of the three bodies.
- (b) To arrange conferences to consider candidatures in parliamentary contests with a view to avoiding a clashing of interests.

To endorse on behalf of the Joint Committee officially nominated parliamentary candidates of the Labor Party or the Cooperative Party.

- (d) In all elections steps to be taken to secure concerted action in favor of the candidates nominated, in accordance with clause (c).
- (e) To recommend to local Labor parties and Cooperative parties that a similar procedure be adopted in connection with candidates nominated for local administrative bodies.

- (f) And to take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to achieve the objects of the Labor and Cooperative Alliance.

POSTS FOR SWEDISH WOMEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The experts in the Department of Justice, Mrs. Emilia Broomé, Miss Mathilda Stael von Holstein, the member of the Riksdag, the Rev. Harald Hallén, and the departmental secretary, H. von Schluzenheim, who have been requested to give their opinion about women's admittance to government positions, have now submitted the first part of their report. This includes a proposal for such changes in the constitutional law as would remove obstacles to women entering civil service positions. These proposed changes do not define the special appointments to which women may gain admittance equally with men. The experts propose, however, that the question of the women's government positions generally should be solved by an act of the King and the Riksdag acting together.

INDIA DECLARES CURRENCY PLANS

Legislation to Be Sought to Retain
Power to Hold Securities in
Paper Currency Reserve

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—The effect upon trade and the money market of the recent change in the currency policy has been the subject of close consultation between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and special measures to meet the situation caused by the initiation of that policy have been carefully considered. The recent sales of Reverse Councils have themselves demonstrated the large accumulation in India of war savings intended for remittance to England, which were held back pending the settlement of the currency policy.

This policy being now declared and at the same time there having been a heavy fall in the dollar exchange, it was inevitable that these accumulated sums should seek early remittance. Until this demand has been satisfied and the balance of trade in India's favor can exert its normal effect, it is impossible for the new currency condition to become fully operative.

Stringency in Money Market

There is also another feature of the situation, attributable to much the same causes as the first, namely the present stringency of the Indian money market, which is probably a sign that deflation is proceeding at a rate to which the markets cannot readily adjust themselves. The problem therefore is to secure that the government's resources accumulated in England during the war, are applied in the most efficient way toward satisfying the demand for remittance, without at the same time exerting a tightening effect on the market.

It has therefore been decided to introduce legislation for the retention of the power to hold securities in the paper currency reserve up to the present admissible limit, but without the existing restrictions on its distribution between rupees and sterling securities. This measure is calculated to facilitate the further continuance of the sales of Reverse Councils, without necessitating the locking up of the currency reserve of funds withdrawn from the Indian markets to the full extent of the sterling securities sold out by the Secretary of State. It is quite obvious that the present exchange situation is being exploited by speculators who are not genuine re-

mitters, but who are taking advantage of the situation to obtain sterling credits with a view to securing a profit on their re-sale. In the case of all future sales, therefore, the government reserves the right to refuse any tender without assigning reasons, and this right will be freely exercised in all cases where the status of the tenderer as a bona fide remitter is in question.

Export Trade Damaged

The chairman of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau at Bombay has sent a telegram to the Secretary of State and the Finance Department of the Government of India. The telegram says that the chamber views with alarm the selling of Reverse Councils at high and fluctuating rates, propping up the arbitrary and artificial rate of exchange, stopping export trade and causing grave stringency in the Indian market, by thus encouraging the withdrawal of British and Indian capital from India. The motive, the telegram goes on to say, is not clear and a statement of policy immediately would be welcomed.

The chamber strongly deprecates these sales and urges their immediate abandonment, as under the present artificial conditions the chamber considers them absolutely unjustifiable. In the meantime, in view of the great harm likely to result from the withdrawal of funds from the market, the chamber urges that immediate relief should be given by the release of funds thus withdrawn through the presidency banks. The government should arrange through them freely to discount treasury bills and also should insist on free advances at reasonable rates against commercial bills.

OBLIGATORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAMASCUS, Syria—The preamble and some of the clauses of the decree concerning obligatory military service are as follows: "In view of the independence of the East zone and its administration, and the inadequacy, since the withdrawal of the British troops, of the forces to maintain security, and the insufficiency of the financial resources for the upkeep of an adequate gendarmerie and for the pay of volunteers, the Arab Government though unwilling to institute obligatory military service, nevertheless finds it necessary to appeal to the people to do provisional military service, to attain the end called for by the present interests of the country."

"This obligation affects persons who have entered their twentieth year and not passed the forties. The duration of service is six months. The amount of redemption (rachati) is £30."

CANADA'S CUSTOMS WAR TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In reply to a question in the House of Commons recently it was stated that the 7½ per cent customs war tax had yielded \$49,589,316 during the fiscal year ended on March 31 last. War taxes collected by the inland revenue department on commercial paper and other articles totaled \$1,327,163. Special stamps were issued by the post office department, but it was estimated that about \$6,838,000 revenue was derived from the war tax of 1 cent each on letters and post cards.

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Fashionette
Invisible HAIR NETS
New Spring hats and gowns look their best with smart coiffures such as those protected and kept trim by the invisible meshes of Fashionette Invisible Hair Nets.
The increasing cost of labor and materials makes Fashionettes slightly more expensive than formerly, but really wise purchasers find this more than offset by their superiority in wearing qualities. Buy them by the dozen.
The usual shades and shapes are 20c each, 3 for 50c, \$1.80 a dozen; white or grey, 35c each, 3 for \$1, \$3.60 a dozen at good stores everywhere.
For the dozen and one small needfuls you buy every day, there is now an established standard—Colonial Quality—so that you may be sure "each is the best at its price."
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LIBERTY BONDS AT HIGH YIELDS

New Low Prices for the Various Government Issues Invite Renewed Attention to this Class of Securities as Investments

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Tuesday's record lows for all but the Liberty 3½s and first 4s and Wednesday's new low for both issues of Victory notes invite inquiry into the yield of these issues at their low points.

In giving the yield of bonds selling at a discount it is the practice to reckon to the maturity date rather than the redemption date. Accordingly the yields as listed in the following table assume that the bonds are to be held to maturity.

Excluding the Victory notes the third 4½s, due in 1928, because of their relatively short maturity, have for some time sold at a price to give the largest return, and are now yielding 5.52 per cent. This issue, because of the short time to run and the operations of the government sinking fund, should be the first among the 4½ per cent bonds to reach par.

The table following shows the initial prices at which the bonds sold on the New York Stock Exchange, the high this year, the low, and the yields at the low level:

	Initial	1920—High	1920—Low	Yield
Liberty 3½s	100.02	99.40	98.40	3.80
Liberty 4s	97.30	92.48	90.20	4.62
Liberty 4½s	100.00	92.90	87.20	4.82
Liberty 5s	93.90	90.40	87.20	4.85
Liberty 5½s	92.90	87.20	82.20	5.22
Liberty 6s	90.10	85.00	81.40	5.52
Liberty 6½s	88.00	83.00	79.40	5.82
Victory 4½s	100.00	90.40	86.40	4.82
Victory 5s	99.90	89.40	85.40	4.82

ROYAL DUTCH LEADS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Oil shares were buoyant yesterday. Royal Dutch was the leader, advancing to 8½ on expectations of a bonus following a new issue. Shells were 10½-8 and Mexican Eagles 9½-16.

Although the advance of 1 per cent to 7 per cent in the Bank of England's discount rate had been largely discounted, domestic securities were weaker. The gilt-edged section was flabby and home rails were sympathetically affected. Canadians were dull and there was profit-taking in the shares of Argentine roads.

Kaffirs declined again owing to lower prices for bar gold. Industrial shares also lacked steadiness. Hudson Bays were 8. French loans were maintained. Generally the markets were irregular.

Consols were 45½, British 5s, 1929-47, 97¼, British 4½s, 79½, DeBeers 25½, Rand Mines 3¼.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC

The Philadelphia Electric Company reports for the year ended December 31:

	1919	1918
Gross	\$16,275,239	\$14,503,851
Net	\$14,604,054	\$12,628,209
Sur of chgs	\$2,671,185	\$1,875,642
Dividends	1,932,110	2,032,394
Surplus	706,927	1,749,192
Total	\$19,585,455	\$19,189,288

*Equal to 8.9 per cent on \$23,618,325 stock, compared with 8.3 per cent on \$24,897,750 in 1918, 8.07 per cent on \$24,897,750 in 1917, and 11.2 per cent in 1916.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER SURPLUS

NEW YORK, New York.—The net income of the International Paper Company for 1919 amounted to \$4,121,494, a decrease of \$1,031,053, according to the annual report. The total income of \$7,170,594, decreased \$1,024,290, but the profit and loss surplus increased \$2,621,494 to \$2,172,257. The earnings applicable to the common stock amount to \$13.24 a share compared with \$18.47 in 1918.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Locomotive Company has received orders for 40 engines for the New Haven Road; 35 for the Rock Island; two for the Central of Georgia; two for the Inland Steel Company; one for the Portland Terminal; one for the Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Company; and one for the Standard Oil Company.

TO ASSIST AUSTRIA

LONDON, England.—A Vienna dispatch says that an American financial delegation, including A. M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Col. Grayson M. Murphy is en route to Prague to investigate Austrian industrial conditions with a view to assisting, if feasible, with money and raw materials.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Census Bureau reports that 575,704 bales of lint cotton were consumed in the United States during March, compared with 516,594 in February, and 425,445 in March, 1919. The total consumption for the season August 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, amounted to 4,235,499 bales, compared with 3,817,469 last year.

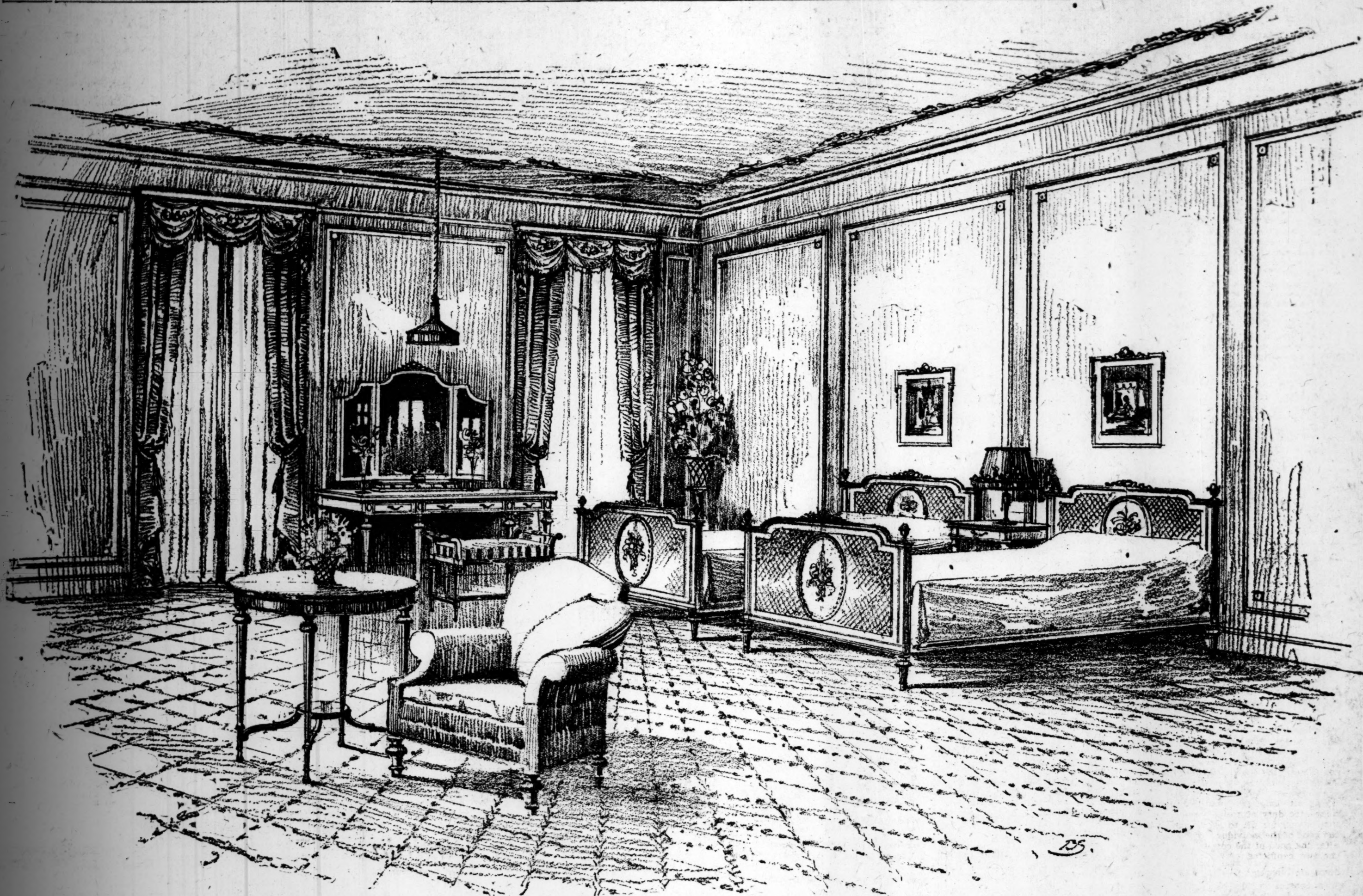
ROYAL DUTCH CAPITAL INCREASE

LONDON, England.—The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has announced that in view of the recent heavy expenditures in increasing its fleet and activities in different countries, it is proposed to increase the capital by making a further issue of shares at par.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sug	100.00	100.00	99.90	100
Am Can	48.00	48.00	47.75	47.75
Am Car & Ry	143.00	143.00	141.00	142.00
Am Inf Corp	102.00	102.00	100.00	102.00
Am Loco	107.00	107.00	106.00	107.00
Am Smelters	67.00	67.00	66.00	66.00
Am Sugar	132.00	132.00	131.00	131.00
Am Tel & Tel	139.00	139.00	138.00	137.00
Am Woolen	132.00	132.00	131.00	131.00
Anaconda	63.00	63.00	62.00	62.00
Atchafalpa	81.00	81.00	80.00	81.00
At Gulf & W I	171.00	171.00	169.00	170.00
Bald Loco	98.00	98.00	97.00	97.00
Beth Steel	143.00	143.00	141.00	142.00
Bell & Ohio	23.00	23.00	22.00	22.00
Chino	33.00	33.00	32.00	32.00
Chino pfd	36.00	36.00	35.00	35.00
Cent Leather	120.00	120.00	119.00	119.00
Chandler	87.00	87.00	86.00	86.00
Chic M & St	158.00	158.00	156.00	157.00
Chic R I & Pac	154.00	154.00	152.00	153.00
Crucible Steel	26.00	26.00	25.00	25.00
Cuba S	104.00	104.00	103.00	103.00
Cuba Cane	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.00
Cuba Cane pfd	83.00	83.00	82.00	82.00
End Johnson	115.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Gen Electric	115.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Gen Motors	154.00	154.00	152.00	153.00
Gen Mot (new)	35.00	35.00	34.00	34.00
Goodrich	26.00	26.00	25.00	25.00
Int Paper	70.00	70.00	69.00	69.00
Inspiration	57.00	57.00	56.00	56.00
Kennecott	31.00	31.00	30.00	30.00
Marine	37.00	37.00	36.00	36.00
Marine pfd	36.00	36.00	35.00	35.00
Mex Ptd	96.00	96.00	95.00	95.00
Midvale	47.00	47.00	46.00	46.00
Mo Pacific	26.00	26.00	25.00	25.00
N Y Central	72.00	72.00	71.00	71.00
N Y N H & H	72.00	72.00	71.00	71.00
No Pacific	72.00	72.00	71.00	71.00
Pan Am	115.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Pan Am pfd	115.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Penn	110.00	110.00	109.00	109.00
Pierce-Arrow	40.00	40.00	39.00	39.00
Punta Ala Sug	115.00	115.00	114.00	114.00
Reading	88.00	88.00	87.00	87.00
Rep I	84.00	84.00	83.00	83.00
Rep II	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep III	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep IV	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep V	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep VI	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep VII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep VIII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep IX	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep X	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XI	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XIII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XIV	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XV	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XVI	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XVII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XVIII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XIX	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XX	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXI	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXIII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXIV	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXV	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXVI	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXVII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXVIII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXIX	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXX	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXI	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXIII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXIV	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXV	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXVI	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXVII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXVIII	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep XXXIX	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00
Rep L	113.00	113.00	112.00	112.00

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE



The simple paneled background of a Louis XVI bedroom, affords an excellent foil for the graceful lines of the furniture of that period

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Decorative Value of Drapable Cushions

When in doubt as to just what to do with an especially lovely short length of velvet, silk or brocade that you have stored away in the cedar chest, why not give a thought to the possibilities offered for the making of a cushion that may be "draped"?

Comparatively few people appreciate what wonderfully attractive bits of decorative furnishings drapable cushions are—and how very comfortable these self-same decorative cushions make furniture that might otherwise prove to be very stiff.

Although they are ordinarily found only in luxuriously appointed rooms, and when purchased in shops are decidedly costly, very lovely cushions may be made at home for a mere fraction of the shop price.

Soft, bolster-like cushions, long and cylindrical, are preferred by some people, while oblong, square-cornered ones that resemble down filled scarfs, are the choice of other decorators.

Because the proportions of these drapable cushions are so out of the ordinary, you doubtless will find it necessary to make the foundation pillow yourself, or have it made to order. If you make the pillow yourself, you will find fine cambric a very good material, and if you are very careful in transferring the down from the conventional case to the one you have made, you will scatter but few of the tiny feathers.

Make the foundation cover exactly the size you wish it, and see that the seams are firmly double stitched. Leave a comparatively small opening through which to insert the down—four inches is quite long enough space to leave. Carefully rip open one corner of the pillow cover you are not going to use, and slip this corner into the opening of the new cover. Sew the two cases together, then patiently force the down from one case to the other.

When the new case has been filled—and by filled we do not mean stuffed, but just lightly, easily filled—rip the stitches that fasten the two cases together, sew the opening in the new case, and proceed with the outside cover that is to prove such an admirable decorative feature.

There is almost no limit to the kinds of covers that may be used with good effect in a home, but you must of course take into consideration the color scheme of each room, and the

types of the furniture with which the cushions are to be used.

Tassels of heavy knotted silk or soft twisted chenille may be used to finish the corners of an oblong, velvet-covered cushion that is destined to be draped over a piece of dark oak furniture of English or Italian design.

Tarnished gold cord or lace may bind edges of a cushion whose rich color is intended to emphasize the dark beauty of intricate carving on the top and sides of an aged oak chest, or to relieve from severity the lines of an old-fashioned fireside bench.

Quaint seeded silk in tones of rose-lavender was made into a charming cushion to accompany an odd little chair of French walnut and finely woven cane. This particular cushion boasted no trimming save a four-inch ruffle of the silk gathered rather scantily and applied double across each end. The ruffles themselves were finished with narrow hems and five hand-run pin tucks.

The cover of one unusually interesting bolster-cushion of peacock blue brocade was made some 16 inches longer than the foundation pillow, gathered in eight inches from each end and tied with blue and silver picot-edged velvet ribbon. As flounces of lace were caught inside the silk end ruffles, the cushion resembled a mammoth snapping bonbon, and formed an exceptionally pleasing accessory for an overstuffed easy chair that was covered with smart but somber black saten.

No set rules for the proportions of these drapable pillows can be given, though a few general maxims may be suggested. The effect will always be better if the length is not exactly twice the width. Better have the finished cushion measure in length three or four inches less, or from three to ten inches more than twice the width.

A piece of material a yard wide and four feet long may be doubled lengthwise and made into a most satisfactory proportioned cushion. As for the trimming—avoid fussy embroidery—use the modern, flashy embroidery sparingly if you feel you must have any at all. The material of the cover itself really should be sufficiently rich to render the pillow decorative without trimming. Of course the finishing must be faultless, and if possible, a little out of the ordinary.

When it comes to the placing of the finished cushions, remember that their mission is not to be prim, with corners precisely even, but to be draped carefully over chair back, chair arm, sofa, bench or chest.

A Louis XVI Bedroom

In a Louis XVI bedroom, such as is shown here, the simple paneled background affords an excellent foil for the graceful and delicate lines of the furniture of the period. Louis XVI furniture has long held a warm spot in the hearts of those comparatively few people who bring to the French decorative artistry a true understanding and appreciation. Gradually, however, it is coming more into vogue and the call for it is increasing.

This period is particularly adaptable to any type of domicile, whether it be a modest apartment or a palatial town house. The slim and delicate proportions, the tapering, fluted legs, the simple stretchers and classic ornamentation so happily combined with ribbons and flowers, all these are features of the Louis XVI pieces that make them so attractive.

In the room shown, the furniture is of French walnut of a soft brown tone with carvings and moldings picked out in a dull gold that enriches without ornamentation. The beds are of combined cane and walnut with ovals decorated with baskets of flowers. The paneling is painted in mauve with dull gold rubbed in around the moldings. The surface is glazed down to a pleasant soft tone. In harmony with this is the mauve ground velvet carpet carrying a design in a darker shade.

From a simple cornice over the windows hangs a draped valance of pale apple green and mauve taffeta. This coloring is carried down by draperies of plain green taffeta lined with mauve, while trimmings of mauve and gold accentuate both valance and hangings. Under these hangings are curtains of fine flax net.

The color scheme of the room persists throughout. It is repeated in the apple green of the taffeta bed spread; it finds a slight variation in the mauve and rose of the dressing-table bench; while the stuffed chair is upholstered in a soft rose damask. From the ceiling, with its vine of fruit and flowers in plaster relief, hang lighting fixtures of gilded carved wood hung with crystals and have rose silk shades.

Fountains for the Birds

Birds use water for two purposes, for drinking and for bathing. In constructing a fountain which will be adapted to both of these purposes, three essentials should be kept in mind: first, the edge and bottom should be of roughened material, so that the birds will not slip; second, the water should be shallow, 2½ to

three inches is deep enough for most birds; third, the bottom of the fountain should slope gradually from the edge out to the center, so as to give a gradual change in the depth of water.

Simple and effective bird-baths may be made of almost any shallow receptacle, such as large flower-pot saucers, pans of various kinds, wash-boiler covers, etc. Sand and gravel should be placed in these so as to give a range in depth of water from a half-inch or less at the edge to about three inches in the center; or shelving rocks may be placed in the basin; these would render easier the change of water, which should be renewed each day, and would furnish a better standing-place for the birds than the smooth edge of the pan. The pan may be fastened in a crotch of a tree, or placed on a post or window-sill, high enough to be out of the reach of cats. It is preferable to place it where it will be partially shaded to prevent the water from becoming warm.

One of the most satisfactory types of fountain is one made of concrete sunk in the ground. To make this, a hole about three feet across is dug out, gradually sloping from the edge to a depth of five or six inches in the middle. This is plastered over with a mixture of Portland cement and sand, in the proportion of one to four, thick enough to leave the center about three inches deep and to slope gradually from there to the edge. If the water leaks through too rapidly, another thin coating may be placed over this, made by mixing about equal parts of sand and cement.

This may be located near shrubbery where it will be partially shaded, and various plants, such as ferns, may be grown around it. From "Bird Friends," by Gilbert H. Trafton.

Your Boutonniere

The boutonniere is quite as smart and usually more becoming than the corsage bouquet, and the woman who accents the charm of her costume with one of these dainty nosegays pinned to the lapel of her coat or her fur scarf, will do well indeed.

The nosegay must obey but one rule—it must be small; never should it be larger than the palm of a woman's hand, and usually it is wise to keep the wee bouquet even smaller than this, since a large nosegay is likely to stick up instead of lying fashionably flat. In color it may be as gay as one wishes—though it is a quaint conceit to have the boutonniere match one's hat in coloring, if the hat is rather a bright-colored one.

For example, nothing could be prettier than a tiny pink and blue bouquet, worn with a pink and blue

trimmed hat. The girl who proved the charm of this combination was wearing a hat trimmed with small French flowers, in dull shades of pink, blue and lavender, and her boutonniere was made of four tiny pink rosebuds and three springs of forget-me-not, twisted tightly together, with one pert little rose leaf standing straight up behind as a background. Another interesting color combination for one of these bouquets is that of purple and yellow pansies, one or two of the small blossoms that go to make up a purple hyacinth and a bit of heliotrope. With two lillies of the valley, three purple violets and a tiny yellow rosebud the smartest sort of boutonniere can be achieved, and a florist who combines several of the small blossoms of a salmon-pink geranium flower with two or three pink sweet peas will make his customer happy and bring joy to all who see her.

And these little nosegays are most becoming, since they are worn near enough to the face for the wearer to get the benefit of their gay coloring. They are quickly and easily made, also—a clever florist can twist one together and twirl a bit of tinsel around the stems in but a few seconds. And they have one additional virtue—which appeals to many a woman who delights in wearing fresh flowers every day in the week but cannot afford the delightful little extravagance—they're most inexpensive!

Flowering Hedges

Now is a good time to set a new hedge. The ground should be spaded up well and enriched with fertilizer before the trench is dug for the plants which should be set in it a trifle deeper than they were in the nursery. There are many situations that could be rendered more attractive by the planting of a blossoming hedge—something different from privet, barberry, hemlock, spruce and the old reliable.

There is such a hedge on the Columbia University grounds in New York City. It is composed of althea or, as it is often called, Rose of Sharon. This hedge is now very high and, in August, is a mass of pinkish lilac blossoms. Even those who are not wont to notice things of this sort invariably exclaim over it and ask what the plant is. There are many colors and varieties in the species, including a fine pink form often seen in old gardens but difficult to obtain from the nurseries.

The newest, the William R. Smith, far surpasses the older varieties with its glistening white flowers twice the size of the others. It is also more expensive costing \$75 a hundred, in the two-

year size, while most of the others are priced at about \$35 a hundred.

Another easily managed hedge is the unique Citrus Trifoliata (Japan orange) which, contrary to general impression of being only suited to the South, is hardly as far north as New York City. It is a real orange tree although the fruit is not edible raw but is sometimes used for preserves. The almost evergreen leaves are borne in shining groups of three, and make effective greens for cut flowers. The fragrant blossoms are succeeded by the fruit, and one of the plant's best features is that buds, blossoms, and green and ripe oranges are to be seen at the same time, making such a hedge interesting throughout the season. Its dense growth and long thorns make it impenetrable. While this hedge bears trimming, or rather shearing, it may be left to grow naturally, a decided advantage in some instances.

A hedge of lilacs is charming in the late spring. Usually the common variety or the white one to be found in most old-fashioned gardens is chosen for the purpose. Some of the newer hybrids would, however, be even more beautiful.

Japanese hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora) makes a very showy hedge, both in August when it is covered with panicles of white bloom and later when the flowers have turned to old rose and green. These blossoms, if picked before frost, retain their beauty all winter when placed in a vase without water. Althea, Citrus Trifoliata and hydrangeas are ideal hedges for cottagers who do not open their summer homes until July 1 and close them by September 15 in order for the children to return to town in time for the opening of the school term.

Roe Salad

Boil 6 eggs hard, remove shells and cut them in quarters. Remove yolks and add them to a medium can of cod and haddock roe. Add the juice of 2 onions, a tablespoon of melted butter, a tablespoon of chopped nuts, and enough French dressing to make a molding paste. Shape into balls, dust with paprika, dip in mayonnaise and lay on lettuce leaves. Garnish with the whites dipped in French dressing and dusted with a little powdered mint. The whites may also be jelled in tomato jelly then cut crescent form if there is time. This shows how fertile a field for artistic effort the garnish field is, and time is never wasted in their making as long as they are all edible, as well as good to look at.

Correct Way to Use an Electric Iron

Are you quite sure that you know the correct way to use your electric iron? It seems and it is a simple enough matter to attach an electric flatiron for service; but in this as in everything else there is a right way of doing it.

For quick, light work, such as the smoothing of a single blouse or a few handkerchiefs, it is permissible to screw the plug into any convenient lighting socket;—indeed, one of the great advantages of the electric iron is that it can be used in any desired room or even on the porch in summer, with absolute safety and satisfaction.

But for the regular ironing it is more convenient, and the cord will last longer, if provisions are made for suspending the cord upon a light coil spring. Such springs can be purchased at any hardware store for a few pennies. The correct suspension is very simple.

Keep the cord of your flatiron free from kinks, twists and knots which wear upon the insulation and finally result in its breaking. It must be understood that the cords supplied with electric appliances are made as strong as it is possible for them to be and still retain the necessary flexibility, but no insulation can possibly be made which will not wear and break in time if it be strained and chafed and bent continually back and forth at one point. That is exactly what happens to a kinky twisted wire.

Make it a habit never to leave the ironing board while the current is turned on your iron. You may think you are going to be away only a moment or two, but many things may intervene to make you forget. If your flatiron is left connected so that it gets hotter and hotter as each moment passes, it will soon be overheated. The result may be that the beautiful finish of the iron itself is blackened and ruined. Remember, too, that an overheated iron may scorch a valued garment or the ironing cover and pad. Actual fires very seldom occur as a result of a flatiron overheating.

Green Almond Pie

Purchase a jar of preserved green almonds; strain off the juice, heat it, adding ½ cup of sugar and a tablespoon of powdered gelatine that has been dissolved in a little water. Boil up, then turn over the almonds, which may be cut in halves with a sharp knife and have ½ cup of stoned raisins added to them and fill the crust.

STATE TRADE IN
BRITAIN OPPOSED

Government, It Is Said, Should
Leave Management and De-
velopment of Commerce Alone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—W. J. Noble, president recently at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, and in the course of his presidential address said that among the many difficult problems which the country must solve in the near future was that of transport. It was the predominating factor in the question of production.

At the present time nothing like full use was being made of their reduced tonnage. It was true that land transport must bear the large part of the blame, but the utter incompetence displayed by the Coal Controller's Department must bear its share. Prices could not be reduced so long as these conditions continued. State trade, far from being the cure, was largely the cause of their troubles. What was needed was industrial freedom and that the government should confine itself to the province of government, leaving the management and development of commerce to those who had been specially trained in and understood the business.

Labor Unrest a Good Sign

"The Labor unrest which is so prevalent at present is not in itself an unhealthy sign," said Mr. Noble. "I hope I am not too idealistic, but I think I see in it the first fruits of the education of the great masses of the people—a striving after a higher order of life—an endeavor to raise the intellectual level of the workers on to a higher plane—a seeking for a greater degree of comfort and a better standard of living. Properly directed it should lead to an industrial condition of greater stability than we have hitherto dared to look for, provided it is accompanied by a full recognition of the fact that these things can only be permanently secured by intensive production. This in turn, can only be secured by a still higher standard of education for the people and by the free and unfettered use of all mechanical appliances and the application of the best scientific knowledge that is available."

There were in his view, two remedies for industrial unrest. The one to raise the standard of living for the general worker and teach him to desire more of the amenities of life, which in turn would necessitate full employment to satisfy these demands. That was a long process, but no doubt would be evolved in time. The other remedy, which he called the higher ideal, was to teach all classes of the community to realize that industry should not only have for its aim personal benefit, but it should impose upon all employer and employee alike—the duty of social service. The true lesson for all to learn was that the good of the individual should come after the good of the community when the two conflicted.

Ships are Unique

In conclusion, Mr. Noble said that ships were like nothing else—once lost at sea or destroyed in the war they were irrecoverable. The ship sunk at sea was gone forever and must be replaced entirely. If the workers and the general mass of the public could grasp this fact they would see the enterprising shipowner today in a new light. They would see him not as a grasping profit hunter, but as a man with a mission, who believed he was honestly doing his duty in his country's hour of need by building and running ships, at whatever risk. However the unthinking irresponsible public might regard him, however much the workers might suspect him, the verdict of history would ring down the ages that it was the patriotic and whole-hearted cooperation of the British shipowners with the government that had made their victory in the great war possible.

Before delivering the address, Mr. Noble (Newcastle-on-Tyne) had been elected president for the current year, and Sir Owen Phillips (London), vice-president.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Inchcape on his retirement as president, Mr. H. Scrutton referred to the purchase by Lord Inchcape of government ships. His lordship's action at that time was most broad-minded he said. He did the whole thing in the interests of the country, the shipowners, and the general community. Sir Kenneth Anderson moved that the chamber deplored the participation by the government in international commerce by state-owned merchant fleets, as constituting a menace to the future peace of the world. He said that there was no industry which more imperatively demanded alertness, enterprise, industry, initiative, and resource than that of shipping. This was agreed to.

INDUSTRIAL COURT
HEARS WAGES CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Industrial Court sitting at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of Sir William Mackenzie, K. C., K. B. E., recently heard claims made by various engineering trade unions to the Engineering Employers Federation for advances in wages.

The hearing took place in pursuance of an agreement between the parties providing for a review of wages in the engineering and foundry trades every four months during the war, the Industrial Court having, by agreement between the parties, been substituted for the Committee on Production as the tribunal to whom the claims should be submitted for determination. The claims generally were for an advance in wages of 15s. a week.

The Committee on Production and the Interim Court of Arbitration, be-

fore whom the periodical hearings had previously taken place, were temporary bodies set up to meet exceptional circumstances. The Industrial Court, on the other hand, as pointed out by the president in opening the proceedings, has been set up by statute as a permanent institution independent of all outside influence, governmental or otherwise. Reference to the court is voluntary, and its decisions rest upon the loyalty and good faith of the parties.

About 150 trade union delegates were present, the principal speakers for the unions being J. T. Brownlie, Tom Mann, John Hill, and W. T. Kelly. The speakers for the Engineering Employers Federation were Sir Allan Smith and Sir Wilfrid Stokes. The claims of the unions were based mainly on the contention that the advances received during the war were not commensurate with the increase in the cost of living since July, 1914, and on the workpeople's desire for a higher standard of living compared with that ruling generally before the war. The reply of the employers was to the effect that the advance of 5s. a week granted from the beginning of December, 1919, was given in anticipation of an increase in the cost of living taking place during the winter months, and that the increase that had taken place in the cost of living had been fully met by that advance.

BRITISH ARE ADVISED
TO TRADE IMPERIALLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Hon. J. G. Jenkins, former Premier of South Australia, in a lecture at the Caxton Hall at a meeting of the National Party on "International Trade and Commerce," dealt with what he designated as Britain's three principal competitors, the United States, Germany, and Japan. Before the war, he said, Germany was the most active and clever trading nation in the world. German manufacturing industries had been united in one body called the German Industrial Council, whose plan was to bring about close cooperation with different organizations in the recovery of the German lost foreign trade. They must not labor under any delusion about Germany not being active, or heed their whining about starvation and poverty. The larger manufacturing interests in America, he said, were specially instructing men in relation to foreign trade. American banks were extending their operations, and colleges and universities were forming foreign commercial classes.

Japan, for many years, had recognized the necessity for increasing her foreign trade, and the Japanese Government was now directly assisting the development of her banks and shipping, and generally interesting itself in foreign trade. For the advancement of British trade, he advocated trading imperially, and said the Empire had, in the colonies, all the raw material necessary for the country's manufacturing purposes.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir James Kennel, president at the annual meeting of the British and Latin American Chamber of Commerce recently, and in moving the adoption of the report said that they had every confidence in the future. The peoples of Latin America were most favorably disposed toward trading with Britain, and they had over a thousand millions invested there. The Spanish and Portuguese element liked the British and had confidence in their honesty. During the war Great Britain had been severely handicapped by being unable to ship goods. Now that the war was over they had every justification for believing that there would be a renewal of business. They were formerly the largest traders with South America, but owing to the war the business had gone to the United States. They were now in a position to make an effort to regain that trade. He proposed that there should be a show room in London where exhibits could be made.

LORD LINLITHGOW ON LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Speaking at a dinner given by the London Rotary Club, in London, over which J. Bain Taylor presided, the Marquis of Linlithgow said one of the first things business men had to learn was to provide the customer with what he wanted, and not with what they thought he should have. Those in charge of their respective trade should make strenuous efforts to develop their markets further afield, remembering that the day would come when there would arise a resuscitated Germany, an industrialized Russia and a rehabilitated France. In a tour which he had made recently of the United States and Canada, Lord Linlithgow said, he was told that opposition to labor-saving machinery did not exist there, because it had never led to unemployment. He strongly advocated payment by results, rather than profit sharing, which was not popular on the other side. He was convinced that the present so-called capitalistic system was the one best able to provide the standard of living that civilization called for.

NEW INCOME TAX FOR SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
DAMASCUS, Syria—The national committee recently held an important meeting at which it was decided: 1. To create a supreme national committee which will represent all the national committees; 2. To persevere in the work of national defense until the realization of the complete independence of the whole of Syria within its natural boundaries; 3. To proceed immediately to collect the sum of \$300,000. For this each person having an income exceeding \$50 will be obliged to pay a tax equivalent to 5 per cent of his income. This tax may be augmented by the committee from other sources, if necessary.

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ALTERATIONS IN LEAGUE PROPOSED

British League to Abolish War Desires Changes in the Ownership of Armament Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the League of Nations, recently received a deputation from the League to Abolish War at Sunderland House, Curzon Street.

G. N. Barnes, M. P., in introducing the deputation, said that as the League of Nations at present stood, there were some alterations that might well be made, and he thought that a commission should be set up to examine the ground. If the League were to prevent war, it must have armaments and an international police force that would be capable of mobilization at any moment. He thought, however, that there should be some change in the ownership of the armament industries. It was not too much to say that five or six years ago the very fact that there was an excess of guns and other war matériel was a contributory factor to the world war. "So long as we have people making guns, with the incentive of private profit," said Mr. Barnes, "there never will be peace."

Objects of League Explained

Miss Lind of Hagley spoke on behalf of the women's side. The deputation presented a memorandum explaining the objects of their league, and expressing satisfaction that the League of Nations was actually functioning, and that its first conference—the Labor Conference in Washington—had been so dynamic a success and that the covenant, by Article 14, adopted the economic boycott of any lawless power. The memorandum also conveyed to Sir Eric Drummond congratulations on his appointment.

Sir Eric Drummond, in reply, expressed his appreciation of the congratulations offered by the deputation and his sense of responsibility in undertaking the position of the servant of an idea on which so great hopes were founded. He would be comforted to learn of the support of the League to Abolish War.

Another Plan Proposed

He was not in a position to pronounce any opinion on the proposals made, and he could do no more than place the views of the deputation before the Council of the League of Nations. He would be glad to do so and was confident that the Council would examine them with the care which they deserved as coming from an organization whose aim was that of the framers of the Covenant—to stop war and its horrors in future.

The proposals would require the amendment of the covenant, and such amendment, according to Article 26, could only take effect after recognition by the members of the League, whose representatives composed the council, and by the majority of those whose members composed the assembly. Might not the best plan be that they should approach the British Government in order that the latter might consider the proposals with a view to deciding whether one of the British representatives should bring them forward at the assembly?

QUEBEC TO BUILD TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec—Alexander Macheras, Director of Technical Education for the Province of Quebec, arrived in Sherbrooke recently, and after making a survey of the conditions, addressed a meeting of the council and technical school commissioners, as a result of which the city will immediately make the purchase of a site for a large modern technical school. Mr. Macheras explained the necessity of a technical school in Sherbrooke, saying that there was no other city in the Province that was in a better position to benefit from such an institution.

The federal government, said the speaker, realizing that Canada had to adopt a policy of technical development if it would keep its position among the nations, passed a law one year ago, making an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to be given as grants to the various provinces within the next 10 years, according to the development of schools in the Province, and in proportion to the population. To obtain its share of this grant, the Province of Quebec could have to compare favorably with Ontario, which has already many schools already. At present, only Montreal and Quebec have technical schools, and one is nearing completion at Three Rivers. The plan of the director is to establish schools in Sherbrooke, Hull and St. Hyacinthe.

FISHING AGREEMENT PENDING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Negotiations are pending between the United States and Canada for the purpose of entering into a new fisheries treaty between the two countries. A commission was appointed in 1918 to look into the whole subject of fishing on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and as a result an agreement was entered into as a war measure by which reciprocal port privileges were given to the fishermen of both countries. These privileges include the disposing of catches, purchasing of supplies, obtaining bait and shipping crews in the United States and so forth.

Canadians found a free market for their fish, whilst the United States fishermen were able to land their catches at Canadian ports and either to sell them in this country or to ship them through in bond to their own. These privileges were all new ones to the respective fishermen. This agree-

ment, while put into operation as a war measure, is still in force, and if the reciprocal privileges are still to remain in force a new treaty will have to be brought into being. While the International Joint Fisheries Commission brought in a unanimous report, there are still certain points at issue which have to be settled before the treaty is entered into.

MUSIC

English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The final concert of the Quinlan season was given at the Manchester Free Trade Hall on February 9, and was, musically speaking, a vast improvement on the three previous concerts. Instead of the normal ballad concert with star performers, it served to introduce to Manchester the new Beecham Symphony Orchestra with Albert Coates as conductor. It is a long time since a Brahms symphony has been performed in Manchester, and Mr. Coates showed his confidence in his band by choosing the one in C minor. By common consent this work is the most profound and noble orchestral work since Beethoven's ninth. The new orchestra revealed a force and volume of tone, especially in the lower strings, that reminded one of the pre-war days. If there was something of delicacy and finish lacking, one cannot but be appreciative of the warmth and energy of the performance. Mr. Coates has both breadth and intensity, and these qualities were conspicuous in his rendering, though there were passages when the depth of the work merged into heaviness. The "Fire-bird" music of Stravinsky was admirable in speed and contrast. Miss Renée Chemet played the "Symphonie Espagnole" with all her usual brilliancy, but it was disappointing that at this, her only appearance with orchestra, she did not choose some more solid and satisfying violin concerto.

One of the most interesting of musical enterprises in the north of England is that of the Huddersfield Symphony Orchestra. This orchestra is composed of something approaching 100 performers. The conductor and founder of the orchestra is Mr. Arthur Kaye, and the majority of the string players composing the orchestra, including Laurence Turner, the leader, are young people, and, moreover, his own private pupils. The orchestra has given three concerts up to the present, during the season in the Huddersfield Town Hall, and promises a fourth. With but few exceptions in the wood-wind and brass sections, the orchestra is purely a local body, trained and organized by Mr. Kaye, who directs their performance with the greatest vivacity. The freshness of their tone and the beauty of their intonation is a thing to delight in, and, though they do not attempt the most ambitious pieces in the orchestral repertoire, there is no limit to the possibilities when they have gained a little more experience. Such works as Weber's "Der Freischütz" overture and Chabrier's rhapsody "España" are severe tests of an orchestra's competence, and these works were performed with remarkable skill and effectiveness. At the last two of their concerts, they have had the assistance of Norman Allin and Miss Lucy Nuttall, but with a conductor and a band of so much ability and energy, there is no reason to rely upon the aid of distinguished vocalists.

The Brand Lane concerts lose nothing of their popularity with the Manchester public, and the Free Trade Hall was crowded recently to hear Mendelssohn's ever-popular "Elijah." Sir Henry Wood conducted, and the performance was in every way a notable one, choir, principals, and orchestra performing with remarkable fire and freedom in this somewhat hackneyed but most dramatic of oratorios. Madame Stralita, Miss Astrid Desmond, John Coates, and Captain Stevens made a fine quartet of singers. Some amusement had been occasioned by the advertisement of Captain Stevens as the "New Prophet," and a good deal of curiosity was aroused in regard to the first appearance of an Australian baritone who was at least as well known for his military services as for his vocal abilities. The part of the prophet is one that is associated with many famous memories, the interpretation of Santley in particular having become traditional. Captain Stevens, however, made an immediate impression which deepened as the performance progressed, and the general opinion was expressed that he was quite the best Elijah who had been heard for a long time. Although his voice was a little hard and lacking in mellowness, his whole conception of the part, and his rendering of the famous solos, was in the highest degree expressive and dramatic, and his delivery of the final air, "For the Mountains Shall Depart" was a thing that will long linger in the memory, the final phrase, "Neither shall be removed the covenant of Thy peace" being like a benediction.

OTTAWA, Ontario—There are evidences that commercial aviation is being more and more brought within the range of practical politics, there being several organizations planned in various parts of Canada. With a view of examining into these, Col. O. M. Biggar, vice-chairman of the Air Board, and Colonel Scott, head of the certificates branch of the same body, have left for western Canada. In Winnipeg there are no less than four separate companies who are applying for licenses for air "taxicabs." After visiting the Manitoba capital the two officials will visit Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver, at all of which points companies are being formed for the purpose of engaging in aerial navigation for commercial purposes. The same activity is also observed in the east; in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and Truro, Nova Scotia, companies are arranging to enter the field of commercial flying.

CANADIAN INDIANS CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Indians continue to oppose the proposed amendment to the Indian Act. Before the special committee of the House of Commons, giving evidence, D. C. Scott, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, said that the claim made by the Indians that they were not British subjects was mythical. Tracing their history from this point of view Mr. Scott said that in 1691 the King of Great Britain at that time gave a large sum of money as presents to the Indians of the Six Nations when they declared themselves his subjects. In 1761, George III described the Indians of the Six Nations as "his subjects and allies."

SHIPPING QUESTIONS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Petitions have been forwarded to the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries by the National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, an international organization whose members are employed on vessels plying the Great Lakes, asking legislative enactments on the following issues: That a permanent commission be appointed which will investigate into all marine accidents;

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Salary of One Guard Saved Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Prohibition has saved the salary of one guard at the Mercer county jail, and there is every probability that further important economies will be effected as the benefits resulting from dry conditions become more and more evident. A guard at the jail was suspended recently for being absent without leave, and when the sheriff found that the population of the institution had decreased to such an extent that his services were not needed, he decided it to be unnecessary to appoint another man in his place.

Economic Effect Distinctly Felt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a paper on "What Prohibition is Doing to and for Philadelphia," issued by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is stated that "the economic effect of the law has been distinctly felt." Pointing out that the inmates of the house of correction have dropped in number from 1900 a few years ago to 489 on March 9, 1920, that arrests for intoxication decreased 62 per cent in the first six months of prohibition, that the alcoholic ward of the Pennsylvania General Hospital has been almost depopulated, the paper goes on to show the tremendous increases in savings bank deposits. "Despite the natural contraction of business," says the paper, which was issued in celebration of war activities at Hog Island and elsewhere, time deposits, which represent savings and similar account, in the national banks rose from \$5,233,000 on June 30, 1919, to \$26,217,000 on December 31, 1919. In the same period demand deposits rose from \$356,717,000 to \$400,095,000. "Many of the bank officials and merchants of the city," continues the paper, "do not hesitate to testify to the good results of the prohibition law on business." Following are a few quotations: Ralph I. Levering, treasurer of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company—

"Much of the money formerly spent for whisky is now providing better home conditions, and many luxuries heretofore unknown, to the families of those who formerly patronized the saloons and spent their earnings for drink. There is abundant proof of increased sales by retail dealers in all lines, due to purchasing on the part of families affected by the change brought about by prohibition." Harry Brocklehurst, president of the Textile National Bank—"Prohibition has removed the temptation to such an extent that many are acquiring the savings habit, and it has decreased the destitution of families, as evidenced by the ability to purchase homes and comforts of life with earnings that prior to prohibition were not saved."

L. A. Lewis, cashier of the Broad Street National Bank—"There can be no question that prohibition is a good thing and that it will work benefits to the whole country and world." Treasurer of the Tacony Trust Company—"Prohibition has helped very materially to increase the amounts of savings accounts and the general effect on business throughout the city has been good." Henry C. Pringle, president of the Philadelphia Trust Company, says the elimination of the saloon is "a great step in advance."

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that masters of fishing tugs be compelled to carry masters' certificates; that all vessels of 500 tons register shall carry, in addition to the master, a licensed mate, and in the case of vessels of more than 500 tons register, two mates; and, finally the establishing of a "load" line, similar to the Plimsoll mark on ocean freighters.

COMPOSITE SOLDIER RELIEF BILL DRAWN UP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A composite soldier relief bill granting adjusted compensation at \$1 for each day's service to approximately 3,000,000 former service men will be reported to the House (R.) a week. Joseph W. Fordney (R.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced yesterday. Passage of the measure by the House is planned before May 1. Senate leaders announced that the bill would be approved by the Senate before the conventions in June, should it be passed by the House this month. Experts have informed the committee that the average service is 10 months, making the average payment \$300 to each man.

STATE PROGRAM IN KANSAS MINE CASES

TOPEKA, Kansas—Under a definite program of procedure against leaders of Kansas mine workers who have opposed operation of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations as made public yesterday by Gov. Henry J. Allen, criminal proceedings will be initiated against Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas miners, and his subordinates. Mr. Howat will be charged with violating criminal sections of the Industrial Court Act by urging miners, in a speech at Girard, to "stay out on strike in defiance of the court."

G. Clint Webb, sheriff of Crawford County, is charged with "willful misconduct, malfeasance, and nonfeasance in office," in that he sanctioned the appearance of Howat before a body of miners who had marched to the jail.

CANADA CONTROLS NEW RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Another railway line has been taken over by the Canadian Government Railways. The new addition to the government system is the Lotbinière & Megantic Railway, a 30-mile line running between Lyster and St. Jean Deschamps. The railway connects at Villaville with the Grand Trunk system and at Forterville with the Quebec-Montreal & Southern Railway.

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EDUCATIONAL

SECONDARY SCHOOL SURVEY

Chilean Report on United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting of recent studies of education in the United States is "La escuela secundaria en los Estados Unidos," by Señora Amanda Labarca Hubertson, prominent Chilean educator and author of numerous novels and critical studies, who, as member of the Chilean Commission, was recently in the United States making a careful survey of the educational system. Educated at Columbia University and the Sorbonne, this observing woman was especially fitted to characterize the United States system synthetically for her fellow countrymen.

Her report is concerned chiefly with the mode of articulating primary and secondary schools in the United States, and the relation of secondary schools to the vocational and professional curricula of higher or special institutions. Yet she has drawn into her picture all the characteristic developments with clarity of vision, balance in characterization, and acuity of estimate. Her book should be presented to every educational system in South and Central America because of its value as a handbook; for it contains no fulsome praise, but much constructive criticism. It represents the school system of the United States more intelligibly to Spanish readers, probably, than a citizen of the country studied could have done.

The distinctively national spirit in education in the United States, achieved without general educational laws or central control, is a non-European characteristic, which the Chilean observer finds to be the product of historical circumstance rather than of predetermined plan. She finds the school district an autonomous local unit deserving of immense credit, but she sees elements in this institution that are unsatisfactory for contemporary conditions, and her testimony may help in time to get rid of one modern education incubus, the school trustee. This may come about through development of the township or county systems that are used in some parts of the United States.

Centralization Drift

Señora Labarca notes with satisfaction a drift toward centralization, as evidenced in increased powers entrusted to trained state superintendents, in the work of the Federal Bureau of Education, and in the national policy of land concessions and financial aid, which have, in spite of the opposition of local influences, given general cohesion to the public school system though the probabilities are that this cohesion will never advance to the degree of centralization which obtains in Chile or France. What strikes the observing Chilean as unique and valuable in the United States scheme is its continuous unity from kindergarten to college, without the dual or multiple arrangements of England, France, Germany, and Japan; the single-track plan is ascribed to a direct taxation system and a love for democracy.

The tendency to raise the compulsory school attendance age toward 18 is set down as indication of determination that the public schools shall serve as a great social agency which must meet the needs of the great majority. A weak spot is the general lack of proper articulation between the secondary schools and the universities; in the struggle to perfect this juncture the high schools are gradually assuming the control which was formerly enjoyed by the higher institutions. What is to be done to correct the faults of articulation and still preserve local control, at the same time meeting the added expense of localities which attempt highly specialized vocational education, is a problem which Señora Labarca leaves the observed country to solve.

Continuity Commended

She does, however, admire the plan of articulation that has been worked out in the school systems of Berkeley, California, and Columbia, Ohio, among other municipalities. From this "six-six" articulation have resulted the junior colleges of the west, notably those of California, wherein the social function of the state finds fuller expression than in the older "eight-four" system.

Señora Labarca finds a great deal to engage her interest in the growth of the high schools from the old "Latin" schools, wherein has been preserved the democratic spirit. From that beginning the high schools have grown, through the addition first of obligatory courses, then of partial electives, and finally of free or group electives, with a liberalization of program which, exemplifying the growing conception of the social aim of education, has helped increase high school attendance in the United States between 1890 and 1915 by 654 per cent. This growth has been both caused and characterized by the rise of the technical high schools, which in turn have partially vocationalized the "classical" high schools. It is curious to the Chilean educator to see typewriting and Greek, Latin and mechanics taught under the same roof, to see the students in all courses mingling without social inequalities, choosing their work in the natural basis of aptitudes and tendencies, and not of class distinctions.

"The Yankee secondary schools are passing through a period of adaptation to their changing environment, of adjustment to newer and more ample ideals. Their plans of study are subjected to much criticism," says the Chilean observer. "Some of the main defects alleged are vagueness, superficiality, and poverty. The child is made to feel that he is educated by the learning of many things," says one

critic, and thus he obtains superficial knowledge of many subjects, but of none thoroughly."

Contrasted with the product of the French lycée and the German gymnasium, the high school graduate in the United States is a saner, more natural, active, and better generally prepared type than the European product, even though the latter had acquired a greater fund of information. This characteristic is derived from indirect education in social, political, and athletic activities. This is the justification for meager study programs; the free development of the child is not repressed by excessive study and recitation. Is the glorious visitor-observer here smiling with or at the people of the United States concerning the proof of an altar?

At any event, she refrains from suggesting the adaptation of the United States system to the Chilean situation, lest she vitiate the objective character of her exposition. This restraint is also, doubtless, due to the rigidity of the Chilean school system. Here is the salient difference between the medium of Spanish-speaking South America and the English-speaking North America. The South American has a difficult task to perform if he attempts to adapt the spirit of an alien democracy to his Latin home and spirit. That he visits North America, studies its people, and, seeing so clearly, describes with such discernment, is a great and important contribution to the advancement of mutual understanding between the Americas. Señora Labarca has discharged well her task of informing her people what the people of the United States are like as teachers and pupils; more than that, for the people studied she has held up the mirror so that they may see themselves without distortion, thereby rendering a conspicuous and permanent service.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL UNION, YORKSHIRE

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Increased leisure is opening out to factory and other workers opportunities of culture which, to a former generation, would have seemed wholly visionary. Yorkshire has an Adult Educational Union which is now a confederation of about 300 schools for men and women, with nearly 10,000 members. For their benefit a guest house and educational conference center is being opened at Cober Hill, formerly the property of Sir Frank Lockwood.

It is one of those great houses that stand near to the North Sea coast, warm-looking and mellow. On one front its windows look out upon the high Yorkshire moors, and in the other direction over the sea, while from its terraces the coast line can sometimes be traced as far as Flamborough Head. Within the house and the adjoining buildings there is accommodation for about 100 guests.

Mr. Arnold Rowntree, through whose initiative the present scheme has been developed, is hopeful that a family colony may also be established in huts built close to the sea. In this way, a number of those who wish to bring their families into this wonderful country, but who are unable to pay the very moderate fees at the house, will be able to live still more cheaply. It is intended to make the enterprise self-supporting, if possible.

Amongst other interests to be encouraged are those of simple drama and of the arts and crafts. Cober Hill represents in some ways merely an extension of the plans which led to the foundation of the Seabury Great House by Mrs. J. W. Rowntree, in accordance with her husband's ideas. For the past 15 years, says The Manchester Guardian, that house has been the meeting-place and holiday haunt of a large body of visitors, many of them working men and women, who have found recreation, or have pursued their studies, under conditions more inspiring than they could otherwise have secured for themselves.

USE OF CHEMISTRY GIFT TO CAMBRIDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—In May last one of the largest benefactions ever received by a department of Cambridge University, amounting in all to £210,000, was made by three British oil companies, and by individuals connected with these companies, for the endowment of the Chemical School at Cambridge. The wish of the donors is that as large a portion as possible of the fund may be reserved for endowment purposes, for the upkeep of the laboratories and for the payment of the teaching and research staff, and as small a portion devoted to the building as the university may consider consistent with efficient equipment. While the donors express their hope that the connection which will be established between the School of Chemistry and the oil industry may lead to the study in Cambridge of chemical problems connected with mineral oil, they state that their main object is to strengthen the power of the university to render service to research work in general.

Certain necessary extensions to the chemistry building have already been commenced, but the principal direction in which this munificent gift is being applied is in the establishment of a school of physical chemistry. Owing to the close proximity of the Cavendish Laboratory, where research in the structure of the atom and kindred problems of fundamental importance to chemistry as well as physics is being actively carried on by a number of distinguished investigators, including Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S., and Sir E. Rutherford, F.R.S., Cambridge possesses peculiar advantages

as a place for a school of physical chemistry, but hitherto lack of financial support has prevented the systematic prosecution of research in this branch of study. The necessary grace of the senate, authorizing the appointment of a professor of physical chemistry, passed the senate recently, and the new professor will probably be appointed in the course of a few weeks.

JUBILEE YEAR OF OTAGO UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

DUNEDIN, New Zealand.—There is being celebrated in Dunedin the jubilee of the University of Otago, the oldest university institution in New Zealand. Otago was a Scottish settlement, Dunedin having been founded by a band of Presbyterian pioneers from Scotland in 1848. The value that these emigrants set upon education was typical of their country. The founders of the settlement, which from a wilderness has become a city, were the founders of the university.

The ambition to found a university in the new land was cherished in Scotland before the pioneers left, and was included among the attractions placed before people to induce them to join the enterprise. When the scheme took shape in the growing town, one supporter of the university was able to silence the opposition by reminding it that at the time of the union with England, Scotland had seven colleges or universities, although the revenue of the country did not exceed £160,000, and large tracts of land were held by wild highland clans. This seemed to him an excellent precedent for a university in the new settlement.

This courage was justified by results. Founded in 1869, the University of Otago has grown to a large and most useful institution. Housed in dignified and even stately buildings, the university is one of the architectural ornaments of the city, and citizens are proud of it. In none of the other three university centers of New Zealand do the people show so much interest in their institution as the Scottish citizens of Dunedin, the New Edinburgh of the founders' dreams. None of the other university centers has benefited so much by private benefactions.

The Presbyterian Church, which, true to its tradition of learning, had much to do with the founding of the university and has always maintained a connection with it, heads the list with endowments totalling £72,000. There have been several individual gifts of from £5000 to £10,000 and over.

Shortly after the Otago University was founded, the movement for a New Zealand University took shape, and eventually the older institution was to a great extent merged in the new. The Otago University kept its name, but gave up its power of conferring degrees, and became practically an affiliated college. The enterprise of the Otago pioneers hastened the establishment of a national university, and had something to do with New Zealand being the first part of the British Empire to admit women to university degrees. The Otago University had from the start admitted women to all its classes.

PRINCETON PLAN TO SERVE ALUMNI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Announcement has been made by President Hibben that Princeton University henceforth is to share its intellectual life and growth with its alumni, through the distribution in printed form of important lectures as they are made by the faculty from time to time. That every man, once matriculated at Princeton, should become "a Princeton student in a lifelong course" is the object of this plan as epitomized by Dr. Hibben.

The lectures, as sent out, will be accompanied by a short bibliography to indicate profitable supplementary reading on the subject. Among the first of the lectures will be "The Einstein theory" by Prof. Henry Norris Russell.

"The development of this plan will mark, we hope, a new era in the relations between Princeton and her alumni, and possibly, in the maintenance of such relations, contribute something of value to the cause of university education in general," President Hibben said in explanation. "It is our purpose to carry to the alumni body the most interesting and striking products of the living thought of the Princeton of today, hoping that some new idea thus gained will prove a stimulus to the intellectual life of her sons. The plan is not university extension in the usual sense. The scheme is addressed to those who have been in actual attendance in the classrooms of Princeton. Each field of university activity will be covered in these lectures. We wish the alumni to have a more personal knowledge of the members of the faculty through this intimate contact with the results of their learning and research."

Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York City, has accepted an appointment as lecturer on business economics at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Mr. Vanderlip will serve from September 1, 1920, without stipend, will give miscellaneous lectures in various courses in the school, and will take charge of a group of lectures to be given to the second-year class during the second half-year on "The Beginner's Introduction to Business." He will also interest himself in the research problems of the Bureau of Business Research connected with the school.

GREEK STUDIES IN TRANSLATIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

The decision arrived at by Convocation that Oxford students in the literary and historical schools shall be permitted to show an adequate knowledge of some of the writings of Greek authors in translation, instead of being compelled to pass a minimum test in the Greek language itself, brings into the foreground a comparatively new question; that is, how to teach Greek literature in its English dress so as to give pupils a scholarly sense of the writer's meaning and of the atmosphere in which he wrote.

A timely discussion of this problem, founded on a tutor's own experience, is given in a recent issue of The Oxford Magazine. Six or seven years ago "A. H. S." says that he undertook two classes at the Working Men's College in London, in the course of which he and his pupils set out to study Plato and a Greek play in translation. Before giving his impressions of the work done, and the conditions under which it was achieved, he starts with a contrast which he says always remained linked in his memory with this particular work. Shortly before the classes began he was visiting a certain public school, a school set in a typically English countryside, which on the June day of his visit was wonderfully beautiful. The headmaster, who was no less typical than his school and the countryside, pointed out the charms of both, and then added that he had a class to take in Theocritus. After which, making a buoyant gesture, he exclaimed, "Can you conceive anything more delightful than a class in Theocritus, on such a day and in such a place?"

Value of Background

This remark set "A. H. S." thinking. What proportion of Englishmen, he asked himself, who have learnt classics under such conditions feel that Theocritus, or Plato, or Thucydides signify, above all, English playing-fields, English classrooms, and the scent of English limes? He recognized that in such an atmosphere, where the classics have been taught for many succeeding generations in the public school fashion, there is much that evaporates—the restlessness of the Greek intellect and many other things. But the whole complex, whatever differences it blurs, has its own unique character and value. Could it be reproduced for his own little group of hardworking city clerks, telephone operators, and mechanics in Camden Town? Above all, did he want to reproduce it?

"When the classes began," he notes, "the first point of interest was the discovery that two or three of the men had read the 'Republic' and that several more had read Professor Murray's translations. But the most salient revelation was that all of them had a profound curiosity about Greek civilization, Greek literature, the Greek point of view. All had read English literature widely, and I realized better from them with what sort of glamour Greece was endowed by innumerable passages of English poetry and prose, a glamour the more magical as it concerned 'glimpses of an undiscovered territory.' In passing, it may be said that the recognition of this fund of curiosity and its source, taken along with the unflagging interest displayed in the classes, makes it difficult to be wholly pessimistic as to the future of Greek studies.

Plato and the Teacher

"Those who had read translations for themselves admitted as regards Plato that the experience had been disappointing. There was much, they felt, that was needed as a background. They might perhaps have sought the background in books, but, in the first place, they did not know what books to read, and, which is much more important, books would not always answer immediately all the questions they had to put, some of them odd and elementary. They wanted a teacher as well as books. And apart altogether from the questions they wished to put, the fact of working with a teacher who had before him the original text somehow or other contributed unmistakably to the feeling of direct contact with the author studied."

"My classes, I know, would not be content to study Greek translations with anyone who had not knowledge of the originals. If there is an important place, as I believe there is, in workers' educational schemes for the study of Greek in translations, there is involved, if the movement is properly directed, a demand for maintenance of the standard of teachers and therefore of the standard of scholarship. One may hope that now, with the Greek question settled at Oxford, all lovers of Greek will turn a part at least of the energy they have shown in the past into this new channel.

As An Adult Study

"I have spoken of the curiosity of the men who came to the classes. I cannot help going back to the contrast with the public school method. Delightful as may be the process of gradually absorbing classical learning permeated with the most English of English atmospheres, there is something to be said for the value of the sharp contact of comparatively mature minds with an unknown literature and civilization. The excitement and zest of discovery is something for which it would not always be easy to find a parallel in the classical education of the average public school boy.

"The method adopted in the classes was as follows. The class which studied the 'Republic' was part of a philosophy course, and the only point worth mentioning is that before starting on the text we gave four or five evenings to talks about Greek civilization. There was, of course, a con-

tinual fire of questions. The reading of the Greek play, the 'Edipus Tyrannus,' was part of a literature course and was preceded in much the same way, though the aspects discussed were to some extent different.

In the actual study of the play there were some points of special interest. The reading of Professor Murray's translation was the basis. But at intervals a few lines would be taken—say a strophe of a chorus—and we gave them what was a rather close examination. First there was the Greek to be read aloud, followed by a very literal translation. Then the class would be shown the actual order of the words in the Greek, and it would be pointed out how words calling up certain images were juxtaposed and so forth. The class obtained in this way some idea of the character of an inflectional language and the uses to which it could be put. Differences in the character of the language would be illustrated by comparison with Professor Murray's translation. A competent teacher would be able, and ought, to make comparisons of rhythm, a matter where I was out of my depth.

"Such a detailed treatment could not be continued for long stretches, but carried out at intervals, I gave, I think, a sense of contact with the original text which the class could not otherwise have gained. The contact points, so to speak, diffused their influence over the intervening stretches. I did not find that the class was wearied. In fact this was the kind of method which they seemed to desire. The possibilities of conveying really close impressions of the genius of an unknown language on those lines must be considerable, and they at least provide a field of very great interest for the teacher."

EDUCATION NOTES

A survey of the needs of village education in India has been organized by the leading British missionary societies, and the unofficial commission to which this task has been entrusted is now at work. The chairman is the Rev. A. G. Fraser, principal of Trinity College, Kandy. Most of the members have already made such preliminary investigations into conditions of education in the Philippines, Japan, and America as seemed likely to throw a light upon Indian problems.

The results of the brief visit of the unofficial commission to Japan are touched upon in a recent article contributed to The Times Educational Supplement. While the United States served as a model for the primary system of education, the example of Germany has been followed in regard to the higher system. As a consequence of the Japanese methods being based on imitation, the commission considers that their whole school system suffers from being rigid and inflexible. It has not grown to meet the needs of the community, but has been manufactured in the study. Much of the work is curiously superficial. An instance is given of a professor in an agricultural college who lost all his lecture notes in a fire. He had to leave lecturing for a year to attend classes at the Imperial University and make fresh notes. The Teutonic method of shaping the people in one mold is followed, and as a result the interests of the individual tend to suffer. According to the statistics for 1915-16, over 19,000 of the 25,578 primary schools provide manual, agricultural, and commercial training, nearly 12,000 making a specialty of manual training; of these, some three-quarters lay particular emphasis on agricultural work. Moral teaching occupies the first place in all school work. It is intended primarily to inculcate patriotism, but a patriotism based on the idea that the royal family are of divine origin, and that they are the fathers, or stand in the place of fathers, to the one great family of the Japanese. The broad, general feeling made up of these British observers was one of doubt as to the progress of sound education in Japan, since experiments can be very few in a system so completely controlled by the government and so uniform.

The University of Cambridge has a new Whewell professor of international law, Dr. Alexander Pearce Higgins. He was graduated in the law tripos of 1891. He has been law lecturer at Clare College, and lecturer on international law at the London School of Economics.

A quaint strike, surely is that of the school children at Tonna Village, close to Neath, South Wales. A new headmaster having been appointed to the Council School, the scholars struck to show their disapproval of the supersession of their former headteacher. When the latter, however, requested his former pupils to go back to work, a mass meeting of fathers, mothers and children was held to consider whether the strike should be called off. But the gathering was not disposed to have peace. It was carried by acclamation that the strike should go on, all the children holding up hands in favor of the resolution. A motion that the strike should be extended to the infants' school was proposed and seconded by two mothers. This resolution having been passed amid loud applause, a deputation was appointed to acquaint the infants' mistress with the decision of the meeting. Presumably there is an attendance officer in the district, whose duty it is to point out to parents the legal consequences of not sending their children to school. But will the magistrates be disposed to convict all the villagers responsible for the scholars' non-attendance?

Mr. Lucien Poincaré, vice-rector of the University of Paris, has lately been in London to open the British bureau of the Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises. The aim of the organization is to cement international friendship by assisting in the exchange of teachers and students between the two countries. A reception at the London University was held in honor of Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Petit-Dutaillis, director of the Office National. The inauguration of the bureau would enable students of the universities of the British Empire and of France to mix, so that in the future the two nations might work together for civilization and the betterment of mankind in the same way as they had fought side by side for the highest ideals of the western world.

At Yale University some 300 students are availing themselves of the Andrews Memorial Loan Library. This library is made possible by the annual collection in the dormitories of textbooks that students are no longer using. The lending library enables students who have little margin financially above their expenses to get along without buying some of the volumes needed in their courses. The Andrews Memorial Fund was donated to Yale in 1892, but even before that the Yale Educational Association was meeting in a small way the demand for a lending library.

To 420 men, who were in service in the recent war, either in the army or navy, have been given scholarships or partial scholarships on the La Verne Noyes Foundation for the winter quarter at the University of Chicago. The scholarships are distributed among men from 39 states, the largest number of assignments being to men from Illinois. Other states represented by considerable numbers are Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Most of the present holders of the scholarships were in service 14 months or more, and the majority of them saw service in France.

The New Mexico State Association of Teachers at a recent meeting declared for a \$1200 minimum annual salary and voted to contribute \$5 or more per person according to their salaries to pay the traveling expenses and salary of a man who shall visit every board of education in the State to acquaint the members with conditions and to interest them in educational matters from the teacher's standpoint.

Dr. Talcott Williams, formerly director of the school of journalism at Columbia University, is to lecture at the University of Vermont's 1920 summer session.

As a means of meeting the emergency expected in the schools of the State of New York next September through the estimated shortage of between 5000 and 6000 teachers, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, announces that "teachers' Plattsburgs" are to be held during the summer at five of the state normal schools. Intensive training which will fit graduates to teach in elementary schools, will be given and appeals will be made to college graduates to attend and accept temporary teaching licenses as a patriotic duty.

ALASKAN TEACHER USES THE WIRELESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While rummaging in wireless shops in Seattle, D. E. Replogle picked up a set of second-hand instruments; then he made some additional ones himself, and with the help of Mr. Walter C. Shields and the army wireless men of Nome, secured some lacking articles, bringing the outfit to Noorvik, Alaska, in July, 1917. Thus began the northernmost wireless station on the North American Continent.

"The first message was sent through to Nome on November 27," says the United States Bureau of Education report describing it. "The aerial was strung just 40 minutes when signals from Nulato were detected, and an hour later Nome was picked up. The receiving instruments were all but one home-made, and they have been a success from the start. Our signals are heard at the army station in Nome, and are distinctly read in Nulato, 180 miles away, with which we now work every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons."

"The Noorvik Eskimo is no longer an isolated native. He has begun to feel something of the citizenship of the world. He is making comparisons and contrasts. At first the wireless was to him a novelty, a toy; when the masts were set up he helped for the fun of it. Today he is anxious for the news and is connected with the world."

"The morning exercises are largely taken up with singing and telling the wireless news from all over the world, as received at our station. So eager are the people to get in touch with the world that it is common to have the schoolroom full of adults to hear the news. In order to understand it they must become acquainted with geography and history. These studies have given them a comprehensive viewpoint such as was never possible to obtain through the abstract textbook method of teaching. This has had much to do with the change of the customs of the people themselves. To them the United States and its government is no longer a matter of a man or two, but is a big tangible reality."

"The wireless has done more in one winter to awaken the native than years of abstract bookwork. His education has come to him imperceptibly and has fastened itself upon the consciousness without definite effort on his part. There is no longer any balancing of the 'native custom' against the new knowledge."

AN ANGLO-CHINESE BUREAU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The second conference in connection with the revival of the Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau was held at an Oxford Street café recently, and was attended by a number of Chinese students and Englishmen interested in the welfare of China.

The chairman, Dr. Wigham, said that before the war the bureau was beginning to do very good work and was proving itself to be of great service to Chinese students in Great Britain. One of its chief objects had been to bring the students into touch with the friends of China in England, and many meetings to this effect had been held. Also similar centers were being established in China at that time. Since the bureau had completely lapsed during the war, it was essential that all this should be built up again. Dr. Gray, of the British Legation at Peking, who had just left England for China, had promised to start a branch of the bureau working in Peking. Two great importance could not be attached to the aim of bringing the two countries closer together, for although geographically they were the poles apart, wireless and aviation were doing away with this question of distance, and bringing the countries into closer contact, the one with the other. When two countries are ignorant of each other, then there is bound to exist an atmosphere of mistrust and superstition between them; but mistrust and superstition give way to mutual esteem and confidence when they learn to know each other well. Englishmen must draw nearer in thought and understanding to China, which is still a mystery to the majority of Englishmen, if they are to arrive at a better understanding with that country.

The Lodging Problem

Dr. Wong, a Chinese student, voiced the wish of many of his fellow-students when he said they were anxious for the bureau to get to work straight away. The first task, in view of the present scarcity of rooms, was to aid the students to find lodgings.

Mr. Shen, representing the Students Mission, said it was not only in London that Chinese students found it almost impossible to get rooms or lodgings of any sort; it was just as difficult in Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds. The bureau would justify its existence at once if it could get a list of English families in these towns who were willing to take Chinese students as paying guests or lodgers.

Mr. Shen said that at most of the institutions for higher education, the number of students had increased very much. In Liverpool, for instance, the numbers had risen from 1000 to 2500. The consequence of this is that many Chinese students are being turned away, especially those wishing to study engineering and chemistry. It is a usual thing now for newly arrived students to be told that there is no room for them. Glasgow is the most hospitable university for the Chinese; in London it has been impossible for any to get in. The bureau might be of great assistance in appealing to the universities to find room for these students. Mining and engineering students, when they have finished their university course, would like to gain some practical knowledge in a shop or factory, but they find it almost impossible to get into one. Here again the bureau might be of value in aiding them.

Mr. Shen also advocated that lectures about China should be arranged through the instrumentality of the bureau. These lectures could be given by either Chinese or Englishmen. He himself, after finishing his university career, had achieved a success in Birmingham by lecturing on his own country. In this way a better understanding between Englishmen and Chinese would be arrived at.

Information Exchange Needed

A secretary of the Y. M. C. A. who had come into contact with many Chinese students, said that during the last year or two, a number had come over with the same allowance as they had before the war. That there has been enormous increase in the cost of living in England did not appear to be fully realized in China, the result being that latterly students had often been stranded for want of funds. To avoid disaster of this kind, it would be possible for branches of the bureau in China to furnish the students with an accurate knowledge of the financial conditions in England before they left China.

Mr. Wilson Harris emphasized the need for closer personal relations between Chinese students and those who had the interests of China at heart in England. The bureau must aim at finding English families who would be willing to take the students as paying guests; this would give them a real insight into English life, and would do away with the isolation they have to endure now.

Another point to which the bureau must devote its energies was that of helping Chinese students to spend their long vacations profitably. For a quarter of the year they were not attending the university; this meant they were hung on their own resources, and owing to their ignorance of conditions of life in England, they did not make the most of their time. The bureau could aid them in the choice of holiday resorts, where they could see English life under different aspects, and also benefit themselves by study.

The bureau should, in fact, aim at making the sojourn of the Chinese student in England both pleasanter and more profitable, and by the establishment of numerous branches in China bind the two countries more closely together.

THE HOME FORUM

Jebel et Tor

As you look westward, across forty miles of swimming atmosphere, Jebel Gharih rises like a statue to six thousand or seven thousand feet, and lets down long sloping shoulders to the Nubian desert on either hand.

But the great view from Tor is that across the desert to the east. Tor herself once gave a name to the whole peninsula, which was called the Jebel et Tor (the "hill" or "desert" of Tor); the tribe of the Towara Bedouins are simply the "men of Tor," although the actual inhabitants of the tiny village are not Bedouins at all, but mainly Greeks by origin, or the descendants of African slaves, who have escaped from the Nubian desert. The Towara still guard that granite wilderness, and the mountain block that faces you is the central range of Sinai. True, the tribes are strangely intermingled; even one small village may contain members of several different tribes; but the Towara Bedouins predominate in numbers and influence throughout the peninsula of Sinai, and the term is often used to include all the tribes in its southern part.

I know no more majestic outlook. It is one which has often flashed upon the eye of the home-bound Indian traveler. To enjoy it at its best, however, you must walk a little way inland towards the hills.

Better still, let your friends conduct you to the flat roof of their house and John Bunyan shall describe the scene: "Then, said they, we will show you the delectable Mountains: When the morning was up, they had him to the top of the House and bid him look east, as he did; and behold at a great distance he saw a most pleasant Mountainous Country, beautified with Flowers, Springs and Fountains, very delectable to behold."

John Bunyan's words fit the scene with strange precision. There is no more desolate wilderness than the long strip of sand, called the Ga'a, which spreads itself for eighty miles along the roots of the granite hills of Sinai, and reaches a width of fifteen miles at its central point, Tor. It rises from the sea with an almost imperceptible slope, towards the mountain barrier. I crossed it twice, going and returning. The surface is generally firm and hard, caked gravel with a little loose sand, almost unbroken in the neighborhood of Tor, but, as you approach the base of the mountain range, first stones and then rocks and boulders crop up and pierce the surface. The twenty miles of sand which we traversed offered no impediment, but a single acacia tree (shittim) on the one route, and a dozen tufts of grass on the other.

The desert is golden brown, flushed with rosy tints, differing entirely from the Nubian and Lybian deserts.

the one silver, the other golden, which fringe the Nile above Luxor. In the matter of texture, the whole of this desert offers a contrast, to the hills of soft, deep sand opposite Assouan . . . or the bed of shifting sand, in which the Sphinx lies half-concealed. Indeed, no two deserts are alike in color, in form or in texture. Such was the foreground of our

W. D. Howells on Artemus Ward

My pleasure is very old indeed, for it began with those earliest drolleries which, in the later eighteen-fifties, made Charles F. Browne's pseudonym known in the columns of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He was then the

his Hosea Biglow, who, indeed, wrote a dialect rather than misspelled our common parlance. It does make you laugh out of proportion to the means it uses, and perhaps it comes to its highest effect in Artemus Ward; but oftenest, perhaps, the author seems to be overworking himself in it. If it takes the words "out of their dictionary clothes," as Lowell said, it is not always to leave them in a state of na-

The Snowstorm

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky,
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the fields,
Seems nowhere to alight: the whited air
Hides hills and woods, the river, and
And veils the farm-house at the gar-

Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WHAT was to be the difference, and what has remained the difference, between Jesus the Christ and other men was foretold by Isaiah, when he declared that the spirit of wisdom and understanding should rest upon him and should "make him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord." How that understanding should affect Christ Jesus' viewpoint and conduct, the prophet described by saying, "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears; but with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth; and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the wicked." Shorn of its symbolism, what this analysis means is simply that the standpoints of life and intelligence are, in Christ, or Truth, spiritual, not material; that the testimony of the senses is utterly repudiated at this spiritual standpoint, and that evil and its manifestations are thus reduced to nothingness.

Spiritual understanding sweeps aside everything but Spirit and spirituality. For this reason, understanding becomes, as it is declared in Proverbs, "a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." Since this wellspring of life is open to all mankind, it was the magnitude of his spiritual understanding that constituted the difference between Christ Jesus and the rest of humanity and which gave him the power to draw all men unto Truth. Understanding is a spiritual, and therefore, immortal quality, and what was expressed of its power in the first century is just as real and operative in the twentieth century. Out of his knowledge of the continuity of that which is real, Jesus said, "When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." This understanding is unfolded in the Science of Christ, or Christian Science, and of it Mrs. Eddy writes on page 506 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Understanding is a quality of God, a quality which separates Christian Science from supposition and makes Truth final."

As spiritual understanding is the only means through which the realities of being may be gained, it is, of course, the one thing in the world worth an effort to attain. All may gain it; all must eventually have it; none can perpetually evade it. Material sense cannot furnish it, for material sense knows nothing of it, and the senses must be denied, before it can be unfolded. Because understanding is a quality of God, it must come from God to man. Man, in the image and likeness of God, derives all that he is and all that he has from God; and because of this absolute dependence of idea upon its Principle, man cannot possess aught that he does not derive from God. A man does not, therefore, really possess ignorance of Spirit, for ignorance is not a reality that can obstruct spiritual enlightenment; it is a supposititious absence of what is never absent, a nothingness that disappears before the reality of infinite intelligence. Once let a man see and acknowledge that understanding comes to consciousness from the one divine Mind, or infinite Principle, and not from any effort of material sense or intellect, and he has discovered and can continually walk in the way of progressively unfolding understanding.

"Spirit," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 505 of Science and Health, "imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth." What this understanding is and what is the sign of its coming are enigmas only to material sense. Understanding is the atmosphere of spiritual intelligence, and it comprehends only the things of Spirit. When a man begins to receive of spiritual understanding, he recognizes it in the influence it has to turn his thoughts toward God. As a man's thoughts incline toward good, divine Principle, evil begins to appear less real and powerful, and the understanding which is found to be just the ability to discern the reality and allness of good and the consequent unreality and nothingness of evil. Solomon prayed for an understanding heart that he might be able to discern between good and bad, and the recognition of the necessity for some standard whereby to make the separation between good and evil, truth and error, was the beginning of his understanding. "Spiritual sense," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 505 of Science and Health, "is the discernment of spiritual good. Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal. Spiritual understanding unfolds Mind.—Life, Truth, and Love,—and demonstrates the divine sense, giving the spiritual proof of the universe in Christian Science."

Understanding must necessarily be as unlimited in its unfoldment as is the divine Principle which is to be understood. It is therefore clear that no one can attain all of understanding in a moment; that is the work of eternity. Jesus himself did not attempt to demonstrate the supreme understanding of Life in the conquest of death, until he had first used his understanding in vanquishing all the lesser sinful and physical beliefs of mortal mind. His understanding was constantly unfolding, and, commensurate with it, was his increasing power of demonstration. It is idle for anyone to long for the spiritual understanding that Jesus had, if one is neglecting to apply what little un-

derstanding he may have already attained. Understanding increases with use, and anyone who has gained even a glimpse of the Christ. Truth, has discerned something of the difference between the real and the unreal; and to exactly the extent that he has perceived the demarcation between good and evil, the real and the unreal, he can apply that understanding to the destruction of evil. It may be that he must distinguish between good and evil in the most trivial affair today, but if he is faithful to his understanding of the reality of good in small matters of the moment, he increases his understanding and his consequent power of demonstration for the greater events of the morrow. A man can know that he is gaining in spiritual understanding only as he is continually making the proof that being is good, for this is the essence of the truth that is to be understood.

The Wide Stretches of the Sea

Cribbed within the city's fold

We'll conjure up the haze of gold
Which ringed the wide horizon round.

And still we'll break the sordid day
By fleeting visions far and fair,
The silver shield of Vigo Bay,
The long brown cliff of Finisterre.

Where once the Roman galley sped,
Or Moorish corsair spread his sail,
By wooded shore, or sunlit head,
By barren hill or sea-washed vale
We took our way . . .

The dream is o'er. No more we view
The shores of Christian or Turk.
But turning to our tasks anew,
We bend us to our wonted work.

But there will come to you and me
Some glimpse of spacious days gone by.
The wide, wide stretches of the sea,
The mighty curtain of the sky.

—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Untrue Courage

There is a sort of courage, which I frankly confess it, I do not possess,—a boldness to which I dare not aspire, a valour which I cannot covet. I cannot lay myself down in the way of the welfare and happiness of my country. That, I cannot—I have not the courage to do. I cannot interpose the power with which I may be invested—a power conferred, not for my personal benefit, nor for my aggrandisement, but for my country's good—to check her onward march to greatness and glory. I have not courage enough. I am too cowardly for that.—Henry Clay.

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Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts

"A Wintry Blast on the Stourbridge," from the etching by Frank Short

picture, a wilderness of light and color, which . . . annihilates all sense of distance.

Sheer up from the distant edge of the Ga'a rises the endless barrier of mountains, range behind range. It runs into view from the far northwest and disappears towards the southeast; the eye cannot trace its beginning or its end. There are but two accessible passes which cut a passage into the heart of it,—the Wady Hebrán, slightly to the north, and the Wady Isá, somewhat to the south, of Tor. Of these more anon. The mountains fascinated me morning, noon and evening; they presented an endless succession of jagged points and pinnacles; their forms might find a parallel in some crystalline range of the Alps, but here for the first time man looked on nature in her naked majesty—no woods to soften or shroud a contour; no grass to veil those iron surfaces; no snow to fill the chinks and crevices or mold the scarred and ribbed pinnacles into featureless cones. It was a living block of naked granite hills. As the light clouds sailed across the sky, they threw soft shadows upon rift after rift in the flank of these mighty mountains, whose visible chiefest the scarce-known Umm Shomar, rises before us to nearly eight thousand five hundred feet, while on the left, richer in tradition and romance, stands the long range of Jebel Serbál. His five-fold crown of serrated peaks once seen cannot be forgotten; it arrests the eye and haunts the memory. Jebel Musa (Moses' Hill, seven thousand three hundred sixty-three feet), usually regarded as the Mount of the Law and the sister peak Santa Katarina (eight thousand five hundred thirty-six feet), the highest of them all, lie hidden behind the shoulders of Umm Shomar. Indeed, the Bedouins call Jebel Musa the "invisible" mountain; for there is hardly a point which commands a view of his mysterious summit.—From "Sinai in Spring," by M. J. Rendall.

Friendship

The loftiest test of friendship—understood as companionship—is the power to do without it. And in this world of external confusions and separations, there is often such need. We do not yield the friendship, but must forego the companionship. Then comes the proof of our capacity for sacrifice, our loyalty to the Highest of all. We turn our faces from each other, but never our hearts, and walk our opposite ways. Gradually the heavens widen and deepen above us; we find ourselves breathing new, yet strangely familiar atmospheres, sweet with the breath of the old affection; we see ourselves—each sees the other—met once more in a Presence which has never forsaken us—the presence of One who puts His cross into the hands of all holiest friendship, saying "Conquer by this!" There is no danger of losing love, here or hereafter. If it is only real; for love is the one indestructible element in the universe.—Lucy Larcom.

To Sidney Lanier

The seas were not too deep for thee;
Thine eye
Was comrade with the farthest star
on high:
The marsh burst into bloom for thee—
And still abloom shall ever be!
Its sluggish tide shall henceforth bear
a way
A charm it did not hold until thy day.
—Whitman Barbe.

"local editor" of that newspaper, and in the dearth of personal and police items, or any sort of moving accident or human event, he filled his space with any reckless joke, but oftenest with the wild burlesque of an imaginary showman from the imaginary village of Baldineville, Indiana, whom he called Artemus Ward. How much the fun was helped from one entirely American heart to other entirely American hearts by the showman's bad spelling can never be known. Our exuberant race had long before wreaked its joy in the like, but it must have been something more than the bad spelling which gave Browne's humor a currency beyond that of all other humorists before his time. It was strictly of his time and place, and it was dwarfed and deformed by the popular prejudices, the partisan prejudices. It reflected the dislike of the anti-slavery movement and of the other contemporary reforms; but it did not miss a good chance of hitting those prejudices if it offered. In fact, it is interesting to see how the wit of Browne humanized with the progress of comparatively few years, and passed from derision of the slave and his friends to derision of the slave-holder and his friends. By the time the volunteering for the war . . . had begun, the Baldineville showman was as good a patriot as any Home Guard in the land. In his change he shared the change of Browne in his undramatized humor, which dealt with any contemporary aspect or incident in a spirit of frank and ready adaptability.

Certain facts of what seems a very remote time were caught and are held here in the net of that freakish fancy. Men of my age will remember the universal joy in Artemus Ward's fable of his interview with the Prince of Wales, then visiting our States, whom the showman addresses as freely and equally as we would all have liked to have the Prince approached by one of our sovereign people. Some phrases of it were at once on every tongue, as Ward's question how "Wales liked being" a prince as far as he had got.

Browne had already expressed the feeling of far the greatest number of his fellow-Democrats concerning the problems before Lincoln, in Artemus Ward's interview with the President-elect when the showman rescues him for the time from the horde of office-seekers who never ceased to infest him.

"How kin I ever repay you, Mr. Ward, for your kindness? sed old Abe, advancing and shakin me warmly by the hand. 'How kin I ever repay you, sir?'
"By givin the whole country a good, sound administration. By porein ile upon the troubled watters, North and South. By pursuoin a patriotic, firm, and just course, and then if any State wants to secede, let 'em secede!"
The English could enjoy "Artemus the delicious," as Charles Reade called him, with the unstinted delight to which they sometimes like to abandon themselves. They could accept the bad spelling of his school as something peculiar or original with him. They had themselves had the bad spelling of the Yellowplush Papers, so much more skillfully and artistically done; but they could not know that there was an American school of it, famed before Browne's time and destined to survive him, though now, at last, it seems extinct. I myself never liked that sort of easy fun, not even when Lowell commended it generally and defended it specifically in the case of

ture which appeals to the love of beauty.

Browne was of no such inventive gift as Clemens, and he is at his best in his own character as a shrewd, tolerant, pessimistic Yankee observer. . . . His showman was the figment of a fancy working at haphazard in the desperate haste of a "local editor," and it did not gain in character or quality through the greater leisure and experience of its creator. It remains his one invention, and its humor lies rather in the wild impossibility of its relation to the persons and things of its contact, in the delightful, the inviting make-believe of the whole situation. At this the reader may sometimes find himself working as hard as the author; but his sufficient reward will be in the final truth of human nature, either actual or potential, which the joint supposition evokes. It is such fun to think of Artemus Ward talking to Lincoln or the Prince of Wales on the terms assumed, that you are willing and even glad to think it.

In such a sketch as "Affairs Around the Village Green," where Browne consents to be most himself, there is a sweetness, a gentleness, a fineness in the humor and the quaint unexpectedness of its turns, which is not surpassed by anything that Clemens did.

I do not know whether others will feel the pathetic suggestion of languor . . . in this most amusing, most charming sketch; but it hints that sort of thing to me. It must have been done in some interval of Browne's New York life, perhaps shortly before or after the comic paper which he edited "got to be a conundrum, and he gave it up." . . . his fame took him to England, where probably the happiest years of his . . . life were spent. The English liked him with that self-abandon which wins the American heart, and made him so wholly at home among them . . . I have told elsewhere of the double recognition he gave me, one general, as for any member of the public who chose to claim him friend, and another personal, for one who really knew him. I had known him first in Columbus, when he visited the state capital on some newspaper mission from Cleveland, and we had passed the whole time together; a time of laughing and making laugh. Then afterward I had visited him in the office of Vanity Fair, where he ineffectively promised me some "ducat," as he called them, for a contribution. . . . All my remembrances of him are glad, even to the last in the laugh his double recognition gave us; and in once more renewing our early acquaintance among the merry jests gathered here. I have had the sense of him as one of those living presences which abound for me now more in the past than in the days that are yet to pass—William Dean Howells in the introduction to "Artemus Ward's Best Stories."

The Last Cloud

The great cloud burns and flushes
With last light of the sun;
Flame all the upland bushes
In benediction:
Mounts high the cloud and higher,
Shows towers and towns of snow,
Affare with thrilling fire,
And like a rose below.
The earth becomes a lily,
And droops in lakes of light;
All mountainous and hilly
The cloud goes towering bright,
—Wilfred Rowland Childs.

den's end.
The sled and traveler stopped, the courier's feet
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.
Come see the north wind's masonry.
Out of an unseen quarry evermore
Furnished with tile, the fierce artificer
Curves his white bastions with projected roof
Round every windward stake, or tree, or door.
Speeding, the myriad-handed, his wild work
So fanciful, so savage, nought cares he
For number or proportion.
—Emerson.

That Town So Like a Novel

As some bells in a church hard by are making a great holiday clanging in the summer afternoon, I am reminded somehow of a July day, a garden, and a great clanging of bells years and years ago, on the very day when George IV was crowned. I remember a little boy lying in that garden reading his first novel. It was called the "Scottish Chiefs." The little boy (who is now ancient and not little), read this book in the summer-house of his great-grandmother. . . . A most lovely and picturesque old lady, with a long tortoiseshell cane, with a little puff, or tou, of snow-white (or was it powdered?) hair under her cap, with the prettiest little black-velvet slippers and high heels you ever saw. She had a grandson, a lieutenant in the navy; son of her son, a captain in the navy; grandson of her husband, a captain in the navy. She lived for scores and scores of years in a dear little old Hampshire town inhabited by the wives . . . (and) daughters of navy captains, admirals, lieutenants, Dear me! Don't I remember Mrs. Duval . . . the Miss Dennets, at the Great House at the other end of the town, Admiral Dennet's daughters; and the Miss Barrys, . . . and the good old Miss Maskews, Admiral Maskew's daughter; and that dear little Miss Norval, and the kind Miss Bookers, one of whom married Captain, now Admiral, Sir Henry Excellent, K. C. B.? Far, far away . . . I look and see the little town with its friendly glimmer. That town was so like a novel of Miss Austen's, that I wonder was she born and bred there? No, we should have known, and the good old ladies would have pronounced her to be a little idle thing, occupied with her silly books and neglecting her housekeeping. . . . Moi qui vous parle, I perfectly recollect old Mr. Gilbert, who had been to sea with Captain Cook . . . Ah! don't you remember his picture, standing on the sea shore, in lights and gaiters, with a musket in his hand, pointing to his people not to fire from the boats. . . . Don't you know that Cook was at the siege of Quebec, with the glorious Wolfe, who fought under the Duke of Cumberland, whose Royal father was a distinguished officer at Ramilies, before he commanded in chief at Dettingen. . . . Stop. Wo! Quo me rapis? My Pegasus is galloping off, goodness knows where, like His Majesty's charger at Dettingen.—From "Roundabout Papers," by William Makepeace Thackeray.

Quickening

Self-quickening is world-quickening.—Mary Johnston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Real Political Cleavage

WITH the nominating conventions of the two great political parties in the United States only two months ahead, there is something surprising in the lack of any evidence of party cleavage in whatever is being said or thought about presidential candidates. The men who are appealing for votes in the primary elections, hoping to win sufficient favor to secure a nomination from one or other convention, are of course making their bids under one or another party designation. But the appeals which they are making to the public are not based upon party differences. They indicate no clear divergence of party purposes or methods. So far as can be judged, party names in the preliminary contests now taking place in this country indicate little or nothing as to a particular candidate except the electioneering machine to which he has intrusted himself. They do not indicate any broad difference of conception as to the issues that await settlement in the coming battle of the voters. What is really taking place, then, is that the various candidates, in default of being able to state the issues to the country, are virtually engaged in the business of smoking out the issues from the country itself.

If party names really meant anything to the voters of the country just now, the primaries of the Republican Party in one section might fairly be expected to give results measurably consistent with those of another section. When, however, New York Republicans roll up an overwhelming majority for General Wood, and Michigan Republicans are equally emphatic in declaring, instead, for Senator Johnson, there is absolutely no coherent assertion of Republicanism in the returns. There is hardly anything of partisanship. What is indicated is that New Yorkers stand for conservatism, while Michiganders uphold a strong admixture of radicalism.

Probably the cleavage here shown is about as near to the real political cleavage now generally existent in the country as anybody is likely to get. It is not a vertical division of the two great parties, but rather a horizontal division of the conservative and radical elements in both parties. If the movement that started with Mr. Bryan's famous coup against Wall Street in the Baltimore convention of 1912 had progressed to its logical conclusion, it seems reasonable to suppose that the Democratic Party would, by now, have become the standard bearer for all of radicalism, while the Republican Party would have come to include practically none but conservatives. Industrial and social conditions were not such as to allow the Bryan coup to have its ultimate logical effect, however. Industrial and social classes in the United States are not sufficiently distinct. They overlap. There are too many elements that are ready to talk patriotic radicalism without ever departing from conservative lines of action; too many who are ready to hide an aggressive purpose under the cloak of patriotic conservatism. Therefore we have the two great political parties facing one another, as they have faced one another for some years past, with a show of difference on such matters as the tariff, the method of dealing with the Philippines, and the foreign policy of the country, when the actual differences under these heads are in matters of detail rather than in matters of broad policy, and the real issues before the people of the country focus almost altogether in the question whether radical or conservative forces are to prevail in the handling of the country's economic problems. So far as there have been differences of the Republican and Democratic Party platforms of recent years, they have been apparent almost wholly in their contrasting shades of sympathy for Labor and individual rights on the one hand, or Capital and the safeguarding of organized business on the other hand. The theoretical and traditional divergence of these two parties on the tariff has now simmered down about to this, that the Democratic Party, while theoretically holding to the ideal of free trade, practically concedes the necessity of a very considerable tariff, whereas the Republican Party, while stoutly maintaining the theory that tariffs should be adjusted so as to give protection to American industries, in practice feels it unwise to risk any very obvious protection for industries that are already amply prosperous. The real question, even here, is as to how far the Republican Party shall venture to go in favoring organized business, and how far the Democrats shall go in catering to the mass demand that the necessities of living shall be obtainable at low prices.

Similarly, with the candidates now before the public, people may seem to lay stress on whether this man is a Republican, or that one a Democrat, but what each voter is really asking, underneath the surface, is how far this one will be likely to favor corporate business against the individual consumer, or how far that one may be counted upon to stand for the individual's interest as against that of corporate business. The real question that is now of concern to the people of the United States is whether either of these conflicting interests shall be favored, as against the other. And the people are watching the various candidates, as they will a little later be watching the activities of the party organizations, to catch whatever indication they may as to how the balance is likely to swing. The nearer America approaches to the point where political contests shall be seen for what they fundamentally are, contests between those who defend the common welfare and those who support conflicting special interests, the less readily will the issues be stated in terms of political partisanship. That is why, after all, party appellations are coming to mean less and less in their application to candidates, and the character and qualities of the individual aspirant for office are coming to mean more and more.

Russian Cooperative Societies

WHATEVER may be thought, from the broad view of international policy, of the decision arrived at, some time ago, by the Supreme Council to resume trade with Russia, through the medium of the Russian cooperative societies, there can be no doubt that, if trade was to be resumed at all, the method proposed was fairly obvious. Russia, in spite of the apparent evidence to the contrary afforded by the past two years, has a remarkable aptitude for cooperative work, especially in the matter of trade. Long before the Allies reached a decision to lift the blockade, the Russian cooperative organizations in London had succeeded in getting in touch with the cooperative societies throughout Russia, and were successfully carrying on an increasing commerce.

Thus, to take only one instance, according to a recent statement made to this paper by Mrs. V. N. Polovtsev, secretary of the Joint Committee of Russian Cooperative Organizations in London, the Union of Siberian Cooperative Unions last year sent to the United States wool, flax, hides, horsehair, and other raw materials to the value of \$1,300,000; whilst, in America, there have been bought and exported to Siberia manufactured goods valued at \$100,000. The volume of transactions with Great Britain, during the same period, amounted to considerably over £200,000, whilst a considerable import and export trade was done with China and Japan. Moreover, the expedition to the Kara Sea, last year, was organized by the joint efforts of the union, already mentioned, and the All Russian Wholesale Society. This expedition took goods from Great Britain to the value of £121,000, goods to the value of about a third of that sum from Sweden, and returned with a large cargo of raw materials. These dealings are, of course, extremely small compared with the tremendous needs of Russia; nevertheless, they are sufficient, and sufficiently diffused, to indicate an obvious channel through which to bring Russia, once again, into touch with the trade of the world.

Then, the export and import traffic of the Russian cooperative societies is only a very small part of the work they have accomplished during the past two or three years of disorder amounting at times to practical chaos. As far back as last October, Dr. Polovtsev was able to state that the All-Russian (Moscow) Union of Consumers Societies, generally known as the Centrososyus, had a membership of some 15,000,000, which meant that, as the families of the members were included in its ministrations, the organization was serving, to the best of its ability, some 50,000,000 people. The cooperative societies, moreover, do not confine their activities to their actual membership. In many cases, it appears, they have distributed goods throughout whole districts, seeking, as far as possible, to maintain an entirely non-political character. How far they have succeeded in doing this, and how far they are still independent of the Bolshevik authorities it is difficult, if not impossible, to judge. The Russian Liberation Committee in London is satisfied that the whole cooperative movement has been "bolshhevized"; but the more the condition is analyzed the more it would appear that, whatever superficial transformation the cooperative movement may have been compelled to undergo, its aims and ideals are very much what they have always been. Dr. Polovtsev, indeed, would not seem to lack justification for her expectation that the cooperative societies in Russia will, one day, play a leading part in the economic restoration of the country, whenever that may take place.

Compulsory Greek

Now that Oxford has decided to follow Cambridge in abolishing Greek as a compulsory subject, the way would seem to be opening up for a thorough clarifying of the whole situation. As long as Oxford held out, looking upon the study of Greek as "dying fast," to use Professor Gilbert Murray's own expression, and seeking to make Oxford a kind of last stronghold of a lost cause, it was impossible to form a just estimate of the position which Greek really held in the modern educational outlook. The sturdy contention of the head master of Sherborne, some time ago, to the effect that Greek could "take care of itself," seemed to be lost in something very like a stampede amongst some students caused by the conviction that if Oxford was lost, almost everything was lost, and that because men were not forced to study Greek they would, with one accord and quite inevitably, cease from studying it.

Now, as a matter of fact, the study of Greek has never depended for its prosperity upon those who were forced to study it. Such students, it may safely be affirmed, never gained anything from the study themselves save a certain amount of intellectual discipline, which they could have secured in other ways, which, to them, would have been much more agreeable. They certainly can never have made any contribution worth having to the study of the language.

It is, therefore, quite in vain for the learned librarian of Corpus Christi, Mr. Livingstone, who favors compulsion, to join issue with Dr. Norwood, head master of Marlborough, who is opposed to it, and ask, in so many words, what Dr. Norwood understands by compulsion, winding up with the caustic question, "Do boys at Marlborough learn what they like, when they like?" The implication lying behind such a question really misses the point. No boy can tell whether or not he wants to study Greek until he has had a chance to study it. Therefore, if there is to be compulsion anywhere it should be in the schools. By the time, however, that the boy leaves the public school for the university, he has generally a very clear idea as to whether he wants to continue his study of Greek. If he has not, then, in all probability, it is of no very great importance what he studies.

Now, as a matter of fact, the head master of Sherborne is, of course, quite right. Greek can most emphatically "take care of itself," and it should surprise no one to find that, far from the abolition of compulsion reducing the number of those studying the language, it may actually increase them. But whether it does or not it will certainly increase the sincerity of the study as a whole. Only the Greek lover who has known what it is to attend Greek lectures, where a large number of the men present were there under compulsion, "cramping

and cribbing for a pass," understands how discouraging is the experience. With compulsion abolished, the men who in future attend these lectures will do so because they want to, and, to a certain extent, at any rate, the pass lecture will be pervaded by "an honors atmosphere." This alone will do much to raise the whole standard of Greek study.

Commenting on the question, a short time ago, Mr. Veniselos, the Greek Premier, summed up the situation with his usual wise discernment. He refused to be disappointed at Oxford's decision. "I do not see," Mr. Veniselos declared, "what use there can be in forcing Greek upon people who do not want to learn it. It rather does harm to the study of the language." And he went on to maintain that if the study of Greek became less extensive, because of the abolition of compulsion, it would become more intensive, more thorough in every way than in the past.

Spain and South America

THE decision of King Alfonso to postpone, once again, his long-discussed visit to the South American republics of Spanish extraction will occasion no surprise. In a recently published statement, the King of Spain very justly declares that the times through which his own country and others are passing are "altogether too critical to allow the heads of the State to absent themselves from the direction of public affairs." He goes on, however, to say that, as soon as the situation permits, he will feel a very real satisfaction in making the projected visit.

There the matter is left, once more. For, indeed, it is not the first postponement. During the years immediately preceding the war, the visit was discussed, again and again, in all its bearings, and, just before the outbreak of the great struggle, it seemed to be actually imminent. With the declaration of war all idea of such an enterprise was, of course, for the time definitely abandoned, but on the return of peace the great question was raised again, and with more enthusiasm than ever.

Spain, at that time, was not exactly popular in Europe. Her attitude during the war, if it had not aroused the actual enmity of the allied nations, had certainly placed Spain in a position where she must necessarily count for very little in the councils of the new Europe. Spain tried, in several different ways, to improve her position. At first, she relied almost entirely on a strong pro-allied policy, and, in the first months of last year, this policy found expression in many ways truly Spanish. Later on, when the Allies seemed little disposed to accord her a place in the council chamber which she had not earned in the field, Spain began to see future greatness in a renewal of the bonds with the Spanish-speaking South American republics. The Hispano-American entente became the great hope and talk of the hour, and when the Festival of the Race was organized, last autumn, it was observed throughout the country with enthusiasm.

In this festival there was only one jarring note, and that came, as might be expected, from Barcelona. The Catalan is ever impossible. Could any other city in Spain but Barcelona, for instance, have thought of telegraphing to the Mayor of Madrid, on the very day of the Fiesta de la Raza, that something more than celebrations were needed, if the entente were to have practical outcome? "Good intentions and acts of fraternity," the telegram declared in effect, "are of little use if commerce is to be so hampered by restrictions and impositions as to render trade with South America difficult, if not impossible."

It was monstrous, of course, but, nevertheless, the practical Catalan view of things seems to be spreading. Thus the "A B C" of Madrid, commenting on the King's statement as to the postponement of his visit, recently made a demand for something practical, which, for lack of proper feeling and in complete disregard of appropriate emotion, could not have been surpassed even in Catalonia. Spain's entire sphere of activity, declared the "A B C," was limited to lyrical speeches, to lectures, to Hispano-American congresses, to societies, and to banquets, at which the orators made the traditional cord vibrate with a "canto a la raza" and shed pathetic tears evoking "the eighteen daughters who, on the other side of the Atlantic, remain united to the mother country by indestructible bonds." When a Madrid paper can write with such discernment as this, the position is not without hope. Put on a practical basis, an Hispano-American entente is entirely desirable. Based on sentiment, it is only one more of the day dreams which have left Spain where she is.

A Small-Town Tavern

WHILE there has grown up, as a result of the extension of branch railroad lines, highway improvement, and the use of automobiles by tourists, a modern system of hotel keeping in the smaller cities and towns of the United States, there remain many of the old-time taverns, familiar to nearly every one half a century ago. They are institutions in a way, as similar in their peculiar atmosphere and settings as the country school buildings of a generation or two ago, or as country stores and country courthouses. Even their landlords, now as then, are of a certain type, bearing as distinctively the marks of their vocation as does the village blacksmith, the proprietor of the flour mill, or the dean of the city's coterie of lawyers. If you consider the case of almost any one of these hotel keepers, no one seems to remember when he was not in business at the same place, never particularly enthusiastic or ambitious, thoughtful of the comfort of his guests, somewhat improvident, resourceful, generous, the confidant of the village preacher, the school principal, the deputy sheriff, and the general store keeper, and the perennial candidate for the Legislature.

The village hotel, it seems, is almost always just around the corner, a half block off the main street. Its rambling porch spans the entire front, "jogs" off, and resumes its way along the ell. There are chairs in plenty for the use of guests and townsfolk, and these, on shady afternoons and in the evenings in summer and early fall, are quite certain to be occupied. Along the ell porch, petunias, pinks, and roses grow, and morning-glory vines climb the rough trellises and porch posts. Here are

seats, and perhaps a hammock, making a quiet retreat for those who wish to read or dream the summer afternoon away. Inside, in the short interim between dinner, which is officially over at 2 o'clock, and supper, which begins, for those who must catch the evening train, at 5, there is scarcely a sign of life. At an open window in front of the desk, where the register lies open, the proprietor and a guest are engaged in a game of checkers. The screen door of the dining room is opened suddenly, and a woman, probably the proprietor's wife, who is the chief cook and stewardess, drives out a few straggling flies.

A sprinkling-wagon, on which is seated a driver shaded by a stationary umbrella bearing an advertisement of the town's flour mill, wends its way noisily along Main Street, its streams of water, strangely enough, raising little clouds of dust as they fall. A livery team, driven by a boy, turns, unguided, off the main street and stops at the hotel porch. The horses have, no doubt, known ever since they left the fork in the road a dozen miles back, exactly what was their destination. A traveling salesman, apparently a veteran, alights and carries his satchel and case inside. He is greeted as a matter of course, for the landlord knew that this was the day for him to come on his semi-monthly visit. There seem to be no surprises for the small-town hotelkeeper, no innovations, and no real disappointments.

Editorial Notes

AFTER a Pan-Turanian of the Turks, are we to hear of a Pan-Arabia of the Arabians? The Turks look with longing across the Armenian barrier to the Tartars and Kumuks, the Noghai and Bashkirs of Cis-Caspia, and discover that they are of one and the same family with them. The Arabs of the Hedjaz suddenly realize that they are more or less identical of race with the Syrians, and, presto, Emir Feisal, son of King Hussein, declares himself their lawful monarch, amid impressive ceremonies. The Turks, looking even further afield, develop a cousinly affection for the Kirghisses and Turkomans, the Uzbeks and the Sarts, the Kashgarlyks and the Tarantchys, and tell them of that glorious Empire of the Prophet, of which they will form a part, that is to stretch all the way from Adrianople to Central Asia. The Arabs begin their propaganda for the "return" of Palestine and Mesopotamia. Nineteen million Turanians outside of Turkey whom the Sultan would fain take to his political arms! There it is in a nutshell—the Turkish-Muhammadan Empire and the Arab-Muhammadan Empire!—not to forget the Bolsheviks to the north working for the reign of the proletariat throughout the East! A pretty little problem surely, that the League of Nations one day may have to solve!

AFTER all the bravado in the New York press to the effect that the New York State Assembly would have the truth out of Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, about the "lobbying" of that organization in the dreadful cause of prohibition, the Assembly committee concerned in the matter will take no action. And the most annoying thing about it all, to the anti-prohibition cohorts, appears to be that, "with virtually every member inclined to force an investigation," and in the midst of "pent-up indignation among the law-makers," the same body of representatives of the sovereign people of the State of New York that was not afraid to shut out the five Socialist members persists in doing nothing against the Prohibitionists. Presumably such legislators are not afraid to act. Can it be that there is really no just cause for action?

THAT Whitby Abbey, one of the most picturesque ruins in England, should be in the possession of the Nation is cause for congratulation. Standing as a bulwark looking out to sea from the Yorkshire coast, it has weathered high upon fourteen centuries. It was in A. D. 655 that Oswy, King of Northumbria, after the battle of Winwidfield, built a religious house which was called St. Hilda's Abbey, after the first abbess. Later the abbey was destroyed by the Danes, but in 1078 was refounded as a Benedictine Abbey. The steep, narrow streets of the town lying below, and rising to the heights of the headland on which the abbey stands, form a picture beloved by artists. Not only is the abbey a landmark for fishers, but it is a landmark in history, for since the battle of Winwidfield, in 655, no English ruling power has formally disowned the Christian faith.

THERE can be no question of the entire wholesomeness and justice of what may be called the "overall movement." It may deal hardly, for a time, with the retailer, whether he is at fault or not, but, ultimately, it must help to right the wrong wherever it is to be found. It would be a pity, however, now that "the great silent partner" is, at last, awakening, to restrict the movement to clothing. "Everything is up," and, in most cases, still going up, and a little thought would surely disclose ways of meeting most of the "squeezes" along overall lines. The most cursory examination of "New York Stocks," on the financial page of any newspaper, must convince anyone that he need have no compunction in adopting this course.

IN VIEW of the space taken to tell what some of the Washington news reporters could not find out about what went on when President Wilson resumed his meetings with his Cabinet the other day, condensation of news might seem to have no relation to shortage of white paper. When, however, space is taken up with informing the country that the President "told his Cabinet one story so good that members were tempted to repeat it," no doubt everybody will be glad that the reporters took room for just that additional line needed to record the fact that no member yielded to temptation!

NO WONDER the public has been volunteering to help to break the transportation deadlock occasioned by the railroad strike! Under the new railroad law the owners of the roads are to be safe in the drawing of at least 5½ per cent dividends, no matter what happens. The roads will not have to suffer, it seems. And every cent of loss saved through public assistance in stopping the strike at an early date is a saving in the cost to the public. With a completeness never before so evident, the public pays,